

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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WHOLE NO. 311

A LIBERTY LOAN OF THE REVOLUTION

By John C. Fitzpatrick

Acting Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



IN these days of Liberty Loans when America needs and receives the ungrudged financial support of its citizens we can look back with heightened interest to a day of long ago when a gallant Frenchman, at the head of a little detachment of Continental troops, called for a liberty loan from the citizens of old Baltimore and did not call in vain.

Recently the paper showing the list of subscribers to this Liberty Loan of 1781 was acquired by the Library of Congress. It is a folio-size sheet the clear writing of which shows a total subscription of £1550 sterling, or about \$7500 as we reckon pounds sterling to-day. Roughly estimated in dollars, it shows that six of the twenty-four subscribers were \$100 men, eight were \$250, nine were \$500 and one subscribed \$650. This paper appears to have been drawn up by the Baltimore Council of Safety as a direction to be followed in obtaining repayment of the loan, for which the Continental Congress assumed the responsibility, though the State of Maryland's willingness to do so is a matter of record. The endorsement describes the paper as the "List of Persons in Baltimore who lent

money to the Marquis de la Fayette on Account of the United States." A photograph of the document is shown on page 328.

These were the events that led up to and created the necessity which was met by this loan: In the latter part of the year 1780 Sir Henry Clinton determined to support Cornwallis' campaign in the Carolinas by a demonstration in the Chesapeake Bay region. Benedict Arnold, but lately deserted from the cause of the Colonists, was placed in command. He reached Hampton Roads the last of December. Counter-action was necessary to prevent Virginia from being overrun with resultant pressure upon Major General Greene in the Southern Department, so a detachment of New England troops was formed at Peekskill, New York, and marched to Pompton, New Jersey, where they were joined by certain Jersey troops from Morristown. The Marquis de Lafayette was placed in command of this detachment which was about 1200 strong and formed, in part, from the old light infantry that had served under him in the previous campaign. Three weeks after the date

The following sums were advanced the Marquis La Fayette,
in which sums and the Interest, Doctor John Boyd will please
to get Bills of Exchange on France from the Hon. Rob. Monro

1	Sell of Bills drawn in fav. of Jacob Hest. for	58	19	9
1	d° d° d° d° James Cathoun	58	4	8
1	d° d° d° d° Richard Curson	50	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° James W. Henry	23	19	7
1	d° d° d° d° Nathaniel Smith	20	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° John Strutt	23	8	10
1	d° d° d° d° Nicholas Rogers	22	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Charles Pothell	25	19	4
1	d° d° d° d° Ridley & Pringle	50	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° John Smith Junr	75	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Stephen Stewart Junr	71	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° William Smith	100	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° William Keill	75	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Alexander Donaldson	25	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Daniel Bowley	50	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Stuart & Salmon	100	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Hugh Young	98	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° William Pittisom	100	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Saml & Robt Puroance	100	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° John W. Lure	100	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Russell & Hughes	50	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Thomas Russell	25	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Russell & Gilmore	25	"	"
1	d° d° d° d° Saml Hughes	150	"	"

The amt. of the Bond
The Interest to be added to Each Sum
and included in the Bills

1550 Stuy.

Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

Courtesy, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO LIBERTY LOAN OF THE REVOLUTION

Photographed for publication in Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine from the original document owned by the Library of Congress



Photo by Handy, Washington, D. C.

LAFAYETTE

Courtesy of Manz, Joyant & Co., New York

From the pastel by Duplessis, owned by E. F. Bonaventure, New York

of his orders the Marquis and all his troops were under sail in Chesapeake Bay, hoping to take Arnold in the rear while a French squadron from Rhode Island attempted to block the bay entrance. The general plan of the enterprise was not greatly different from that which was successful against Cornwallis a few months later. Unfortunately, the British fleet met and defeated the French off the Virginia Capes and to save his detachment Lafayette put into Annapolis; Clinton immediately sent a strong reinforcement by sea to Arnold and all chance of an operation against him vanished; Cornwallis was still in the Carolinas and Lafayette's Virginia expedition had failed.

The British made the mistake, however, of sending but two vessels to blockade Annapolis and force Lafayette to make the weary march back to the main army on the Hudson by land. But the young Frenchman, turned seaman, mounted guns upon two merchant vessels that were in the harbor, swept aside the blockaders and sailed his troops in safety back to the Head of Elk. The necessity of reënforging Greene was, however, still existent. The Pennsylvania Continental Line was ordered to prepare for the long march south and, as Lafayette's detachment was so much nearer Carolina than any other regular troops, he was ordered to move overland to Virginia and there act as circumstances permitted until joined by the Pennsylvanians. Trouble speedily developed; the New England troops displayed a spirit of discontent and objection to southern service and desertions were becoming frequent when the Marquis displayed his genius and understanding of the American character by placing the matter upon a volunteer basis and offering to send back any man

who did not want to go and who would apply to him to be relieved. The trouble ended abruptly, for not a man applied. But clothing suitable for the south and shoes for the long march were yet to be obtained. How they were obtained Lafayette tells in his own way in a letter to Congress dated April 22, 1781, from Alexandria:

"I most respectfully beg leave to submit to Congress a measure which in the present emergency it was necessary to take, which alone could enable us to follow my instructions and march to the support of the Southern States.

"Having no hope of relief from any public magazine, and being fully convinced that our absolute want of shoes and linnen put it out of our power to proceed, I have borrowed from the merchants at Baltimore a sum that (with the addition of a few shoes purchased here) will amount to about two thousand guineas—for this I became a security and promised it would be returned with the interests in two years' time, engaging, however, to make exertions for an earlier payment. Should Congress be pleased to leave to me the management of this affair, I will propose that the Government of France have this money added to any loan Congress may have procured in that Country, and will also endeavor to reduce the debt of Congress to the primitive sum for which these articles have been bought in France.

"This measure which want of time obliged me to take upon myself, and which I beg Congress will please to excuse may enable me to furnish every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the detachment with one shirt and one pair of overalls—some hats and some shoes will also be procured. I am under great obligations to the merchants of Baltimore for their readiness to afford me their succour, and feel myself particularly indebted to the ladies of that town who have been pleased to undertake the making up of the shirts for our detachment.

"The several articles mentioned in this letter were of an immediate necessity—but we do greatly want a succour from the Board of War. Our circumstances are peculiar—our clothing more ragged than usual * * * * * Both officers and soldiers have an indefatigable zeal—but I think it my duty the more warmly to expose their wants as their fortitude and virtue patiently and cheerfully carries them through every kind of hardship * * * * *

Here is a familiar parallel to our situation to-day: the need of haste in furnishing supplies, the Liberty Loan subscribers, the splendid work of our women volunteers and the steady courage of our soldiers. In replying to Lafayette's letter the President of Congress wrote on May 28:

"It is with pleasure & satisfaction that I obey the directions of Congress in transmitting the enclosed resolve of the 24th instant and assuring you, Sir, that they will take proper measures to discharge the engagements you have so generously entered into with the merchants of Baltimore to obtain supplies for the detachment under your command. This is but one instance among the many proofs you have given of your zeal and attachment to the interests of these United States. * * *"

Of the zeal and attachment of this son of France to the cause of Liberty no other evidence is needed than this pledge of his private fortune for a loan that was to bring freedom to America by equipping her troops for the final struggle. To-day, one hundred and thirty-seven years later, America is pledging her entire fortune to stand shoulder to shoulder with

the country of Lafayette in a struggle for the freedom of the world.

And we know no more of the end to-day than did those two dozen patriots of 1781; they knew only that a detachment of their gallant army needed supplies that their money could furnish. They did not know that their subscriptions would make possible a troop movement that was to win the war. Actuated only by a desire to "do their bit" they performed a service to America worthy of lasting record, for the struggle begun on the village green at Lexington was marked to end in the battered trenches of Yorktown when Lafayette's detachment, clothed and shod by this loan, swung out of Baltimore on its march south. Is it more than a coincidence that this march commenced on April 19? By rapid movement the troops reached Richmond only a few hours before the British appeared on the south bank of the James and then began the series of manœuvres that led Cornwallis, before the summer was over, into the fatal trap at Yorktown. The Liberty Loan of 1781 had done its bit!

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death on May 12, 1918, in Washington, D. C., of a former National Officer, Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General 1902-1903. Mrs. Pealer resigned her office as Registrar General in October, 1903, to become Genealogist of the National Society, serving in that capacity until her death.

A tribute to her memory will be published in the next volume of the Remembrance Book.

COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HE Twenty-seventh Congress is over and the splendid results of the work done by our great organization during the year have been recorded.

The Congress itself ranks among the best in the history of the Society—a dignified and business-like gathering. The members who came to the Congress came because they were truly in earnest in their desire to learn what we as a Society had done and what more we can do to prove ourselves worthy of the high privilege of service for our country.

* * * * *

While the reports of the work undertaken by the National Committees were most gratifying and told of great work accomplished, it was most regrettable that some of the States failed to send reports of work done in their States along the lines covered by these National Committees. It is our hope this year that every State will be represented in every National Committee report at the Congress of 1919.

We, of course, realize that the present and most pressing need is our War Service work, but we must not lose sight of all avenues of endeavor that have given us the position we hold to-day as the recognized conservers of American ideals—a position for which we were publicly thanked by Secretary Lansing in his address on the opening night of our Continental Congress.

* * * * *

Our Magazine returned to its old method of issue to paid subscribers only, but with a new Editor, Publisher, and Magazine Committee. The year has demonstrated absolutely the wisdom of the change in every particular. Our Magazine is a SUCCESS and is growing better with each issue. It is fast taking its rightful place among periodicals of historical and genealogical worth. It remains with our members to make it as valuable in our field of influence as the periodical of the National Geographic Society is in theirs.

For the first time in its history the Magazine closed its year (or nine months really) with the smallest deficit of its history (only \$828.39)—this with a subscription list pitifully small in proportion to our membership. Let every present subscriber resolve not only to RENEW HER OWN SUBSCRIPTION IMMEDIATELY, but to send in at least two new subscribers at once, and let every Daughter constitute herself a committee of one to take the Magazine, read every word of it, and so be in the position to publish its worth to her friends.

With the active interest of every Daughter, our Magazine will become not only a source of revenue to our Society but a wonderful educational force in all lines of historic and patriotic endeavor.

* * * * *

Two new features of the Twenty-seventh Congress proved most helpful—the meeting of Chapter Officers with their corresponding National Officers and the exhibition of work accomplished by the Patriotic Education and allied committees. Both of these features will be repeated next year. The exhibition will be greatly amplified and systematized and will be of great value to the delegates in inspiring new lines of work.

* * * * *

The Proposed Revision to the Constitution and By-Laws sent to the Chapters for their consideration and intelligent action at the Congress, while a long step in the right direction, still left so much to be desired in the way of a workable guide for our Society that the Committee which prepared it requested the Congress to recommit it for further consideration, with final action to be taken at the Twenty-eighth Congress.

Discussion on the amendment offered at the Twenty-sixth Congress which would disfranchise all Chapters having a membership of less than forty showed conclusively the unfairness of such a rule, and by informal vote the Twenty-seventh Congress went on record as opposed to any measure which would take from any Chapter in the Society its right to be represented in the Congress.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Continued from May Magazine)



FROM the first tap of the gavel on Monday morning, April 15, when the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, set in motion the legislative session of the 27th Continental Congress, until that Congress was declared adjourned at 5:58 Saturday afternoon, April 20, work was speeded up and what was virtually a war conference went down in the history of the organization as having accomplished its program with celerity and harmony prevailing everywhere. It effectively demonstrated that the vast patriotic organization of Daughters of the American Revolution is behind the United States Government in every branch of war work, and as a war machine can accomplish, and has accomplished, great work for the country.

Among the outstanding features of the many interesting reports presented throughout the week by National Officers and Chairmen of standing and special committees were those given by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General and Chairman of the War Relief Service Committee; Mrs. William Henry Wait, Publicity Director; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Secretary, and Mrs. George M. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

The reports on War Relief work came up on Tuesday afternoon, and the auditorium was packed as Mrs. Scott commenced her speech, in which she said: "There can be no neutrality in this war;

those who are not for our Government are against it." Both Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Wait were given a rising vote of thanks.

In her report Mrs. Wait stated that during the past year the war expenditures of the Daughters of the American Revolution totaled \$9,415,743.50, of which \$7,568,769 had been invested by individual members and Chapters in the first and second Liberty Loans; \$35,766.44 for thrift stamps; \$1,214,250.07 given to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and other war relief societies; \$524,904 for knitted garments; \$411,278 for comfort kits; \$40,140.25 contributed to French war orphans, and the remainder expended in many forms of war relief work. Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Secretary of the War Relief Service Committee, reported that 1,060 French war orphans are being cared for, Ohio, the honor State in this work, having provided for 205 of them.

Mrs. George M. Minor, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, gave her report Wednesday morning, a report listened to with deep attention by delegates and alternates, and upon its completion it was moved by Mrs. Lane, of Texas, seconded by Mrs. Gedney, of New Jersey, and carried, that her report be accepted and that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Minor for her self-sacrificing and efficient work in putting the magazine on such a business foundation.

Mrs. Minor in her report showed that since the publication of the July, 1917,

magazine to the current issue, April, 1918, the deficit was but \$828.39; formerly the deficit on the magazine had ranged from \$2000 to \$84,000 a year (the latter sum when the magazine was sent free to members in 1916-17).

Mrs. Minor announced the payment of the Bowker Company's bill for printing the magazine, which had been owing for four years by the Society.

Referring to collecting bills for advertising which appeared in the magazine during the time it was sent free to members, Mrs. Minor stated that the entire amount received for advertising during these nine months (1916-17) was \$3,099.05; deducting from this the \$1,500 cash advanced to W. J. Thompson, advertising agent, the Society actually received \$1,599.05; furthermore, if from this amount the \$619.97 collected by her (Mrs. Minor) is deducted it leaves \$979.08 as the net amount of cash which the Society received through the efforts of the former chairman of the magazine for advertising during the nine months when the magazine was sent free. For these nine months when the magazine was sent free the cost to issue it was \$85,829.48.

For the past nine months—from July, 1917, to April, 1918—under the present administration, Mrs. Minor received and turned over to the Treasurer General for advertising \$2,279.71, *all commissions to agents deducted*, so that the advertising during the past nine months, even with the small edition published, has netted the Society \$680.66 *more* than for the nine months it was sent free to all members.

Mrs. Minor closed her report by stating that all contracts signed during her Chairmanship; all correspondence regarding the collection of money from the old advertisers who took space in the

magazine when it was sent free to members prior to her Chairmanship; and all other records of the magazine business have been placed on file in the office of the Recording Secretary General in Memorial Continental Hall.

A report from the Editor of the MAGAZINE, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, followed, in which the Editor told of the MAGAZINE's standing as an historical publication. She emphasized the need for exploiting American history at this time when pacifists and German sympathizers are striving to undermine American manhood and American ideals by spending vast sums to spread their insidious propaganda broadcast, and stated the war mission of the MAGAZINE was to spread the gospel of patriotism.

Announcement was made that Pennsylvania had won the President General's \$50 Liberty Bond prize offered to the State securing the greatest number of magazine subscriptions from January 1, 1918, to March 31, 1918, and that North Dakota had won the President General's other \$50 Liberty Bond prize to the State securing the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to its members. The Liberty Bonds were presented to the winners by the President General.

Mrs. Fannie Bennett Nelson's first, second, and third magazine subscription prizes to Chapters were won by these Chapters respectively: Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chicago Chapter, Chicago, Ill., and Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.

The important business of revising the Constitution was scheduled for Thursday morning and delegates were early in attendance. Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Chairman, presented a resolution from the Revision Committee, asking for the recommitment of the revision, to be further perfected and brought ready for ac-

tion to the next meeting of the Continental Congress, and that the President General be authorized to appoint the members of such committee. *The adoption of the motion to recommit* was moved by Miss Richards and seconded by Miss Temple. After considerable discussion *the previous question on the motion to recommit* was moved by Mrs. Wiles, seconded by Mrs. Yawger, and carried. Moved by Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee, seconded by Mrs. Patton, of Maryland, and carried, *that the three amendments sent out be recommitted to the Revision Committee.* The Congress by a straw vote showed itself unanimously opposed to the proposed amendment to deny representation in Congress to Chapters having less than forty members, two of the members, Mrs. Lane, of Texas, and Miss Serpell, of Virginia, signing the proposed amendment the year before, requesting that their names be stricken from it as they were opposed to the measure.

The three new names added to the Revision Committee by the President General were Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General; Mrs. Hunter, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. George M. Minor, of Connecticut. Mrs. Henry B. Joy, of Michigan, was appointed chairman in place of Mrs. Morgan, who resigned.

The annual election of seven Vice Presidents General engaged much of the interest of the delegates; the nine contestants for the places were nominated on Thursday evening and voted for the following morning. Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Chairman of Tellers, and her assistant, Miss Katherine Nettleton, at the last moment were called upon to arrange for balloting by ticket, as the voting machines had not arrived, owing to railroad traffic congestion. The election, in spite of this handicap, was the speediest in the history of the organization, the polls

opening at 10:15 Friday morning, closing at three in the afternoon, and the results announced at 8:30 that evening.

Total number of ballots cast, 776; number necessary for election, 389.

The President General announced those elected to be: Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina, 691; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Massachusetts, 671; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Nebraska, 668; Mrs. Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi, 653; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Arkansas, 621; Mrs. Benjamin F. Purcell, Virginia, 616; Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Indiana, 604.

Among the notable events scheduled for the evening programs during the week was the reception to the delegates and alternates by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, on Tuesday night. This year it was held in the Pan-American Union Building, which was tendered the President General through the courtesy of the Governing Board and the Hon. John Barrett. Over two thousand guests attended the reception. The President General was assisted in receiving by Madame Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, the wives of the members of the Cabinet, and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Honorary President General. Diplomatic representatives of every embassy and legation were present as well as high Government officials and resident Washington society.

The following evening (Wednesday) was given over to "Early Members" and the charming scene will long be remembered by all who heard the addresses given by Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Honorary President, Presiding; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, "Beloved Mother of the Society," and other distinguished charter members who spoke of the early days of the organization.

Mrs. Cabell came from Chicago to at-

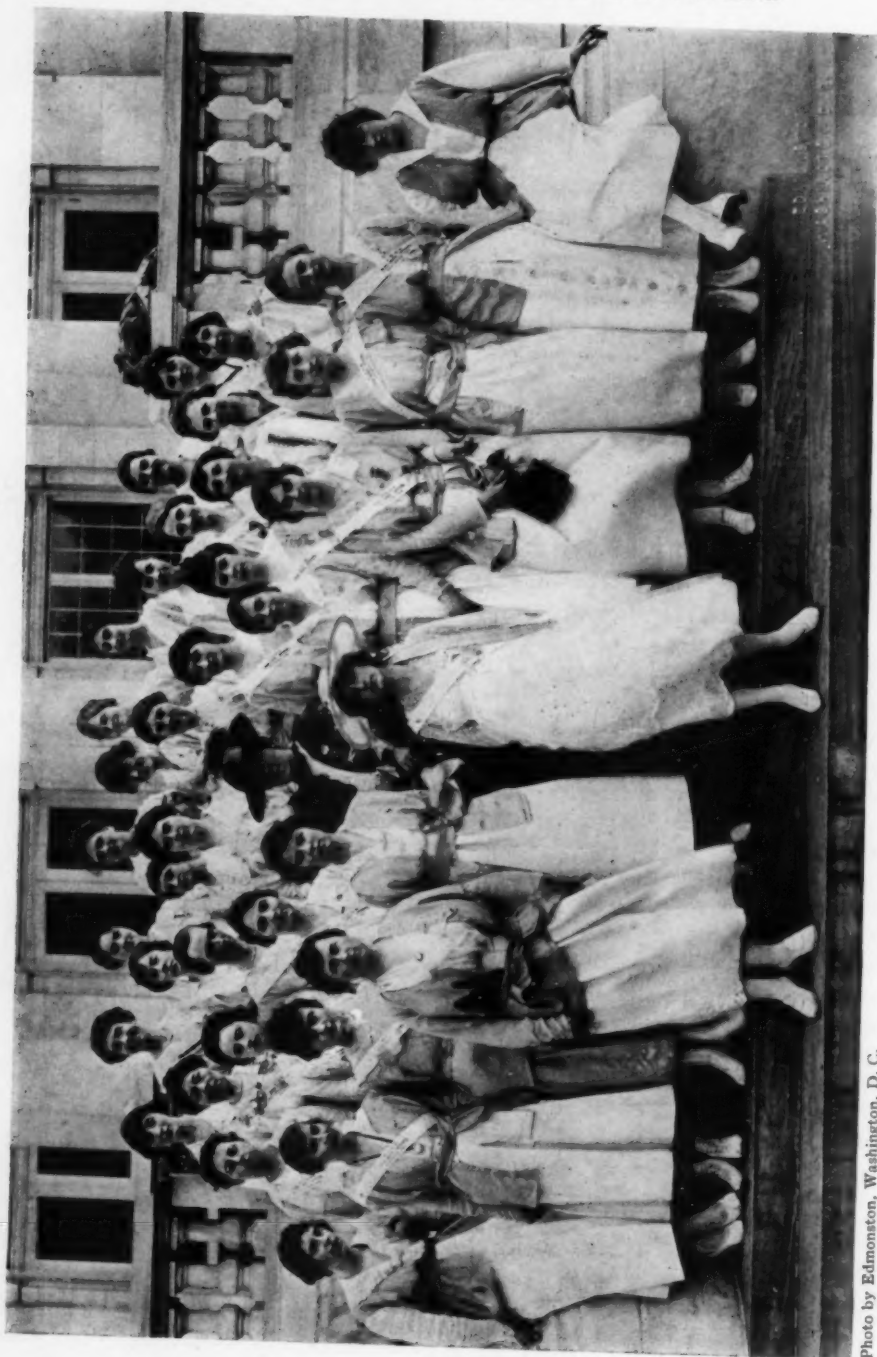


Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

PAGES OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

In the center stands Mrs. Alexander Cooper, Chairman of the Page Committee, Miss Louise C. Morgan, personal page to the President General, is the central figure, front row

tend the Congress, and the President General resigned the chair to her, handing her the gavel with which she had opened the Congress Monday morning and which had been used by the Society's first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, at its first Congress twenty-seven years before. Again Mrs. Cabell presided; her opening speech was a plea that the Society use its influence to eliminate the teaching of German in the public schools. . . . "That language has become the medium of a degrading and debasing propaganda," she stated in her address.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood told of the movement for world dominion on foot in the German Reichstag at the time when the National Society was formed, saying: "A Divine force must have seen that movement and started this organization to offset it."

A charming tribute to Mrs. Lockwood was the presentation by the pages of twenty-eight American Beauty roses, each rose representing the number of years of the Society's existence.

Other "Early Members" who spoke or sent greetings were Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. John R. Garrison, Miss Floride Cunningham, Mrs. E. D. Kimberley, and Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard. The evening closed with an address by Mrs. George M. Minor.

It is perhaps not generally known that Miss Cora C. Millward has the distinction of having been the Congressional stenographer at every Continental Congress held in the past twenty years.

"Patriotic Evening" was Friday night and stirring addresses were made by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Major General George Barnett, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps; Hon. John

Barrett, and Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, of Minnesota, brother of the President General.

A drive for the Third Liberty Loan on Thursday afternoon increased the amount being raised by the National Society, to purchase one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the new bonds, to \$32,200. The drive was kept up until the close of the Congress. Contributions came from States, Chapters, and individuals in large sums, and the fund increased rapidly. Many delegates gave one dollar for each ancestral bar they wore; others for Colonial ancestors; still others for sons and relatives now in service; the pages of the Congress added \$65; a twenty-dollar gold piece was given by a "loyal D. A. R." in appreciation of the services of the clerks in Memorial Continental Hall. The total amount contributed at the Congress will be announced later.

Saturday morning delegates went on a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon to place wreaths on the tombs of George and Martha Washington. The speakers at the tomb were the President General and Governor Davis, of Virginia.

At the final session Saturday afternoon Congress took up consideration of resolutions submitted by National Officers, the Resolutions Committee, Miss Janet Richards, Chairman, and from the floor.

Among the recommendations presented by Mrs. John L. Buel, Chairman of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers, was the following: The recommendation from the Chairman on International Relations that every Chapter be urged to give at least two meetings during the calendar year to the study of international problems, and that Chapters and sections where there is an alien population be advised to arrange exercises during the year to celebrate the naturalization of new citizens, were adopted,

with the suggestion except where the city itself has well-arranged celebrations for this purpose.

In connection with the resolution Mrs. Bond, Chairman of the International Relations Committee, offered a prize of \$100 to the Chapter sending in the best paper on international relations during the next year, the judges to be appointed by the President General.

Other important resolutions adopted by the 27th Continental Congress follow:

Resolved, That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby expresses its disapproval of the proposed addition of a new stanza by another author to Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

In order that the Daughters of the American Revolution may be known to all as such, in every branch of War Relief service or Red Cross work they may be affiliated with, be it

Resolved, That for the duration of the war every Daughter be asked to wear her Insignia or Recognition pin during her working or business hours.

That the Daughters of the American Revolution may be an example of loyalty and patriotism to their fellow country women during the playing or singing of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," be it

Resolved, That Daughters stand at attention facing the flag; silent and with hands at their sides during the rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Resolved, That as rapidly as money is received for that purpose the Treasurer General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, invest it in the Third Liberty Loan.

That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, go on record as endorsing the principles embodied in the address of Mrs. Owen Kildare, relating to woman's place in industrial democracy.

Whereas: Italy is now suffering from enemy invasion, from hunger, from lack of supplies of every sort, and her energy and power of endurance are being dangerously weakened; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend to the notice of the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters the great need for helping the destitute refugees and families of dead and maimed soldiers in that brave and suffering country, Italy.

Resolved, That we petition this Government to provide a distinctive marker for the American boys who fall while serving their country and are buried on foreign soil, so that Americans may always know where their brave sons are resting.

We also would request that the design for this marker be approved by a committee appointed by the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

We believe it to be especially fitting at this time that this petition should come before our Government with the endorsement of this Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Whereas: At the burial of American heroes, victims of the torpedoing of the Tuscania at the Mull of Oa. Port Nancallan, Islay, there was no United States flag to be found in the village; and

Whereas: A few women of the village were up through the entire night making a flag from a miniature emblem carried by one of the men, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled send to their Scotch sisters an American flag through the proper authorities, with expressions of their deep appreciation of this beautiful service.

That any proven act of disloyalty by a Daughter of the American Revolution forfeits her membership and the right to wear or own a Daughters of the American Revolution insignia, and that she be ordered to return the pin to the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and receive the price of pin.

Whereas: The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have viewed with great pride and appreciation the efforts of the Mount Vernon Association to preserve this sacred shrine in its dignity and beauty, and believing that the home of our great chieftain can at this time serve a great purpose in stimulating the patriotism of the young men from every section of our great Republic, also serving a great educational value by bringing them in close personal touch with the home of Washington, who fought so valiantly for the establishment of liberty and democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the 27th Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, do earnestly petition the Regents of the Mount Vernon Association to permit men in uniform of our own country and of our Allies to enter Mount Vernon free of cost every day, including Sunday.

Whereas: By her marriage to an alien the American woman loses her status as an American citizen and automatically assumes the citizenship of her husband; and

Whereas: Women as well as men are required to make the supreme sacrifice for God and country of all that is dearest to them, and to give loyal and unstinted support of country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled heartily indorses the Rankin Bill in the House of Representatives and the Sheppard Bill in the United States Senate, which provides that no American woman married to an alien shall lose her American citizenship while she resides in the United States, except she shall herself voluntarily renounce her nationality before a court of competent jurisdiction, and direct that copies of this resolution be sent to the Chairman on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives.

Whereas: For the safety and unity of our nation, and for the happiness and prosperity of our people, it is of the utmost importance that the spirit and purpose of our schools should be the education of our children as Americans in the highest and truest meaning of the name; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Missouri that the German language shall not be taught in any of the elementary schools, which include children to and including the eighth grade, whether such schools be public or private, denominational or secular. We ask all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to join with us in attempting to secure such legislation as may be necessary to that end. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend and urge legislation by the Congress of the United States for the suppression of all German language papers and periodicals in this country.

Resolved, That the State Daughters of the American Revolution roll of honor pin, originated by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, Conn., shall become the official roll of honor pin to be conferred by Chapters on any Daughter of the American Revolution who is herself engaged or any member of whose immediate family is engaged in war service for the United States Government service to include armed service and Red Cross nursing at home or abroad, and Young Women's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Association service, only abroad.

Whereas: 10,873 certificates of membership belonging to members who were admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, during the term of office of Mrs. William Cumming Story as President General, are and have been for a long period

of time ready for mailing and awaiting her signature;

Resolved, That the 27th Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution most respectfully requests Mrs. William Cumming Story, past President General, to authorize a clerk in the employ of the Society to sign her name to the certificates so long withheld for her signature—said signature to be initialed by the clerk selected for this work. If this request is not granted within thirty days, the present President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, shall be authorized and directed by this 27th Congress to designate a clerk who shall sign the name "Daisy Allen Story" to said certificates, said signatures to be duly initialed by said clerk.

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution regard it as desecration of the flag that traitors should be forced to kiss it, and they utterly condemn such mistaken action.

Whereas: The German Kaiser has financed newspapers in the United States to conduct a propaganda favorable to the nefarious schemes of Germany; has systematically stirred up anti-American sentiment in Mexico; has used the leaders of the German-American Alliance to influence that powerful organization against the interests of our people; has, by bribing public officials, sought to corrupt public opinion and spread sedition amongst us; and,

Whereas the Kaiser has openly boasted that there are in the United States twenty million German subjects who are still loyal to the German crown and the Fatherland; and

Whereas, in school communities where Germans control the schools the German language is being taught exclusively or is given preference and German newspapers are keeping alive the spirit of fidelity to German autocracy, resulting in weakening our national spirit, fostering a hostile propaganda and undermining the patriotism of the American people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the President and the Congress and Legislatures of the several States to enact such laws as may be necessary to prohibit the publication and circulation of any periodicals in the language of the various countries with which we are at war, and to prohibit the teaching of any such language in the primary grades of our schools and to require all public records and notices to be written in the English language.

Whereas two German prisoners confined at Fort McPherson at Atlanta, Ga., died recently and were interred in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga.; and the funeral services were conducted with much pomp and display; and

Whereas the Germans were wrapped in the

flag of their country and a salute was fired over the graves by American soldiers; and

Whereas the National Cemeteries of the United States are reserved for the burial of the soldiers and sailors of America it is not, in our opinion, proper or fit that the resting place provided for our heroic dead should be used to bury the enemies of our country, and especially our German foes, who have displayed so great disregard for human rights and have visited upon innocent women and children such gross and brutal atrocities;

Whereas public demonstrations made over the graves of the enemies of America is not a fit and proper object lesson for loyal American citizens, and especially as the firing of salutes by American soldiers over such graves tends to hold up to the world that the Germans are heroes; and

Whereas, since Christianity demands that these prisoners be given decent burial in some place distinct from that of our National Cemeteries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled in Washington, D. C., protest against the use of the National Cemeteries of America for the burial of alien enemies, particularly Germans, and they hereby strongly urge the United States Government that such practice be discontinued and that all customary military honors on such occasions be eliminated; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished to the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That the following group of resolutions proposed by the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae presented to the annual meeting of the Council of the Association held in Chicago, April 13, 1918, having been unanimously passed, be presented for ratification to all the national organizations of women which hold annual conventions or board meetings before the first of June, and that they then be presented in person to the President of the United States by a representative of each of the organizations which have ratified them, together with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, with the following preamble, if ratified by the several organizations:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, on behalf of our respective organizations, representing 10,000,000 women citizens of the United States, respectfully present the following resolutions duly passed by our organizations in convention as-

sembled or through their constitutionally authorized bodies:

Whereas we believe that we can fulfil our obligation as women citizens of the United States to do our utmost to win the war only if we are given the opportunity to serve in such direct coöperation with the Government as has made possible the magnificent war work of British women; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the President and Congress of the United States their immediate consideration of the following requests:

First. That on all Government boards and commissions controlling the work of women or affecting their interests one or more adequately equipped women shall be associated with the central direction and administration in positions of authority and responsibility.

Second. That wherever great bodies of women are employed in war work the conditions under which they work and live shall be under the immediate supervision and control of women officials with adequate authority.

Third. That in order to secure the highest efficiency at the present time we respectfully urge that women be appointed to the following positions:

(a) Assistant Federal Food Administrator. (Attention is called to the fact that the British Ministry of Food has two women co-directors.)

(b) Assistant Director of Housing, who shall deal with the housing of women workers.

(c) Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, who shall deal with all questions of the employment, work and living conditions of women in war industries and women on the land.

(d) Member of the War Council of the American Red Cross and also Deputy Commissioner in the Red Cross work abroad.

Fourth. That as we believe that the time has now come when specially trained women of proved executive ability should be appointed to all Government positions of authority, we request that the organizations of women represented in this petition, acting through the undersigned, or through other representatives duly appointed by their respective organizations, be permitted in coöperation with the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, to make recommendations for the above and other positions. Further

Whereas, as women we are profoundly concerned with all questions touching the care and welfare of men, women and children at home, abroad and in particular the health of our own men at the front or in training camps and of our own children and families at home; therefore, be it resolved,

Fifth. That the women physicians of the United States who are able and eager to serve their country be utilized for military service as soon as they are needed, and that in preparation therefor immediate executive orders be issued, or, if necessary, immediate Congressional action be taken to make it possible without further delay wherever desired:

(a) To enlist women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army under the same conditions of pay, retirement, insurance and military rank as are now in operation for men physicians.

(b) To use such women physicians when enlisted to the utmost extent of their power to serve, the greater number of them being unmarried and thus peculiarly fitted for service as a mobile medical corps to be sent wherever needed.

(c) To make use of women physicians in the contract service of the United States Army, in the training camps or at the front, whenever they are individually qualified or desired for special service, for example, as psychologists, alienists, dietitians, bacteriologists, anaesthetists, secretaries, or in any other position for which medical training or experience is necessary.

Sixth. That a Nurses' Corps of the Medical Department of the United States Army be established, to be known as the Army Nurses' Corps, consisting of women nurses whose military services shall be recognized by appropriate military rank, promotion, retirement, etc., as provided for in the bill (H. R.) now before Congress, thus according our American nurses the same honorable position that is given to the nurses of Great Britain and Canada.

Seventh. That a distinction be made between the service of professional and non-professional women to the end that the restrictions be removed which now prevent the use at the front of women physicians, nurses, and other highly trained women whose fathers, sons, or brothers are serving in the armed forces of the United States or in the Red Cross abroad, and in special cases of women physicians of unusual qualifications whose husbands are engaged in such service.

Eighth. That in view of the invaluable service now being rendered by over 60,000 voluntary nurses aides in British hospitals, immediate legislation be initiated in the several States, either through the Council of National Defense and its Woman's Committee acting in cooperation with the State Councils of Defense, or in any other way deemed advisable, making provision for the establishment of women's Health Aid and Assistant Health Aid Corps,

and for the training of the same by intensive nurses' training courses in designated hospitals of six months duration, or in the case of assistants of three months duration; and that the certified graduates of these courses be used to supplement and assist and wherever possible replace nurses, thus freeing the latter for the vitally important military service which will shortly be demanded of them.

Ninth. That, if a new department of the executive branch of the Government be created to be known as the Department of Public Health, a woman shall be appointed as one of the Assistant Secretaries in order to utilize to the fullest extent the valuable service that can be rendered by women in connection with the health of the community.

We beg to submit that in making these requests we are actuated by the earnest desire to serve our country to the utmost extent of our power; that we are confident that if the Government of the United States grants us the same tools for work which have been so generously placed in the hands of women by the Governments of Great Britain and her Dominions, we can pledge ourselves and the women whom we represent to put effectively behind the Government the full power which we possess, that we are prepared to make every sacrifice that women can make to enable our country to carry on this great war to the victorious end that shall lay the foundations of a permanent and enforced international peace.

(The Committee on Resolutions approved the general purport of these resolutions, laying special emphasis upon the three recommendations relative to the status of women physicians, women nurses, and the appointment of women upon the specified commissions.)

Whereas the experience in European countries at war indicates that the general use of mourning costumes by women tends to depress the spirit of populations at war; and

Whereas our Government needs the labor and materials that can be conserved from all unnecessary uses; and

Whereas women who have given relatives for the defense of our country and have lost them should have a badge of honor to indicate their sacrifice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution endorse the general use of a sleeve band instead of conventional mourning costumes—this sleeve band to be of black with a grey star for each man who has given his life for democracy.

Whereas the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have on their honor roll serving their country and mankind in the

war in Europe and Asia, the names of 73 patriotic members; and

Whereas there is no distinctive flag to commemorate the active war service of American women; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the 27th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, petition the Congress of the United States to adopt an official service flag, the use of which shall denote war service for women as yeoman, Red Cross or trained nurse, physician or surgeon, or as worker in Civilian Relief, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Y. W. C. A., Motor Corps and Canteen and Cafeteria Service abroad; and request that such flag be in design a white field with border of Colonial blue, the stars in the field to be blue for women in home war service and red for women in war service on foreign soil.

Resolved, That, if in the opinion of the Board

of Management, it is deemed advisable to change the place of meeting of the next regular meeting of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Board of Management shall be authorized to submit the question on the proposed change of place to the entire organization, the vote to be taken by mail and based upon the rule for representation. A majority vote of the entire organization shall be necessary to change the place of meeting.

With the entire business and social program completed the President General adjourned the 27th Continental Congress on Saturday afternoon, and one of the most successful meetings ever held in Memorial Continental Hall passed into the history of the organization.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1918-1919

Key to Frontispiece



LEFT to right: 1st row sitting down: Mrs. Albert L. Calder, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, State Regent, Arkansas; Mrs. Charles H. Aull, Vice President General, Nebraska; Miss Alethea Serpell, State Regent, Virginia; Mrs. Samuel J. Shackelford, State Regent, Kentucky; Mrs. William G. Spencer, Vice President General, Tennessee; Mrs. John L. Buel, State Regent, Connecticut.

2d row sitting down, left to right: Miss Catherine B. Barlow, Curator General; Mrs. James M. Fowler, Librarian General; Mrs. George K. Clarke, Historian General; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General; Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General; Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Chaplain General; Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, the President General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Honorary Chaplain General; Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General, Connecticut.

3rd row, standing, left to right: Mrs. Alvan V. Lane, Vice President General, Texas; Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Vice President General, Iowa; Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, State Vice Regent, West Virginia; Mrs. John M. Morgan, State Vice Regent, Mississippi; Mrs. William H. Talbott, Vice President General, Maryland; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, Vice President General, Georgia; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, Vice President General, Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, State Regent, Massachusetts; Miss Catherine Campbell, State Regent, Kansas; Mrs. John P. Hume, State Regent, Wisconsin; Mrs. James S. Wood, State Regent, Georgia; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, State Regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Henry Wait, State Regent, Michigan; Mrs. William P. Mercer, State Vice Regent, North Carolina; Mrs. John T. Moss, State Regent, Missouri.

Top row, standing, left to right: Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, State Regent, Texas; Mrs. Arthur W. Mann, State Regent, Iowa; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Vice President General, Arkansas; Mrs. Benjamin F. Purcell, Vice President General, Virginia; Miss Stella Broadhead, State Regent, New York; Mrs. Amos E. Ayers, State Regent, North Dakota; Mrs. James T. Morris, State Regent, Minnesota; Miss Marian McKim, State Regent, Delaware; Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, State Regent, California; Miss Hilda Fletcher, State Regent, District of Columbia; Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, State Regent, Ohio; Mrs. John H. Hanley, State Regent, Illinois; Mrs. Harris R. Walkins, State Regent, Vermont.

THE JEFFERSONIAN STATES

By P. Lee Phillips

Chief, Map Division, Library of Congress



WHEN one map of the United States differs from many thousands of others on the same subject it must assuredly be regarded as unique. Such a map is found in a minute book entitled "Bailey's Pocket Almanac, being an American Annual Register, for the Year of our Lord 1785." Its size—only $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—would make it more correctly called a vest pocket almanac, for it can without inconvenience fit into that useful masculine receptacle. The folded map, which is of especial interest to us, in this little work, measures $5\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Its title, "A Map of the United States of N. America," is in a cartouche, surmounted by the American eagle carrying in its beak a streamer with the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," and the rising sun, crowned with a wreath of thirteen stars.

A casual examiner would not find its appearance different from an ordinary map, except for the lack of detail, which is unusual in a map of so vast a continent. After a careful study, however, when you cast your eyes towards the northwestern portion, such names as *Sylvania*, *Michigania*, *Cherronesus*, *Assenisippia*, *Metropotamia*, *Polypotamia* and *Pelisisipia* arrest your attention. It is good for the reputation of Thomas Jefferson that these names were not adopted, for they were suggested by him in 1784 in the Ordinance for the Government of all National Territory outside the limits of the then existing States.

The little Almanac prints the "Resolu-

tion of Congress, respecting the formation of Ten New States," from which the following extract may be of interest:

That the territory northward of the 45th degree, that is to say, of the completion of 45° from the equator, and extending to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called *Sylvania* [i.e., Woodland].

That the territory under the 45th and 44th degrees, which lies westward of Lake Michigan, shall be called *Michigania* [i.e.,], and that which is eastward thereof, within the peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of Michigan, Huron, St. Clair and Erie, shall be called *Cherronesus* [i.e., Peninsula], and shall include any part of the peninsula, which may extend above the 45th degree.

Of the territory under the 43d and 42d degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi, or Rock River runs, shall be called *Assenisippia* [i.e., Rocky State]; and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingham, the two Miamis, of Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the lake, and Sanduski rivers, shall be called *Metropotamia* [i.e., Head of the Rivers].

Of the territory which lies under the 41st and 40th degrees, the western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called *Illinoia* [i.e.,]; that next adjoining to the eastward, *Saratoga*; and that between this last and Pennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called *Washington*.

Of the territory which lies under the 39th and 38th degrees, to which shall be added so much of the point of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi, as lies under the 37th degree, that to the westward, within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the rivers Wabash, Sawanee, Tanissee, Ohio Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri, shall be called *Polypotamia* [i.e., Many Rivers]; and that to the eastward, farther up the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall be called *Pelisisipia* [i.e., the Country of Skins].

Jeremy Belknap, in a letter to his chum, Ebenezer Hazard, dated April 30, 1784, has this facetious statement to make,

"Have Congress the art of necromancy? Have they conjured up any of the old builders of *Babel* to furnish them with names for the ten new States? Such a mixture of Greek, Latin, English, and

him not scorn it for its size, since it has only forty unpagged leaves besides the map and "A view of the several Flags, which the following Nations bear at sea." The title page bears the imprint, "Philadel-



RARE MAP, PUBLISHED IN 1785, SHOWING STATES NAMED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON

Indian, perhaps, never was seen before. The learning of Sir Hudilbras is, perhaps, scarcely equal to the decompounding it."

Let us congratulate ourselves that these names are only found in history and in the solitary map inserted in a scarce little book. Should the collector of rare Americana run across a copy of this work let

phia: Printed and Sold by Francis Bailey," and an appropriate poem:

*Peace, o'er the world thy wings expand,
And, Science, bless our favour'd land.*

Various other poems are found therein with much miscellaneous information, which, no doubt, at the time was eminently of interest.



THE DEEPER MEANING OF OUR DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ORGANIZATION

By Anne Rogers Minor

*Resolution adopted by 27th Continental Congress, April 18, 1918:
That the splendid address of Mrs. Minor delivered last night, "The Deeper
Meaning of Our Daughters of the American Revolution Organization," be
printed in the Magazine, and that this motion be printed at the head of the
article.*



VERY society should have some reason for existence, some use to be served.

The old Roman question, *Cui bono?* applies to our Society as well as to others.

We are not organized simply to scrape the moss from the monuments of the dead lest they be forgot. We are to perpetuate the *noble qualities* of those who have gone before us as well as their memories.

Many who enter our organization have no conception of what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. They enter for various reasons, because they have the required ancestry; or because they want the social privileges; or because some local advantage is to be gained by becoming a member of the local Chapter; or for some other reason which falls far short of what should be the underlying motive of membership. These come to the social gatherings but avoid the business meetings.

They do not care for the business of the Chapter; in other words, they shun the work it was organized to accomplish. They remain blissfully unconscious of the broader fields of State and National work. They fail to realize the deeper meaning of the organization.

Begun twenty-seven and one-half years ago by a mere handful of women, for

genealogical, historic and educational purposes which were engendered largely by interest in personal family history and tradition—the society has expanded into an organization of unprecedented loftiness and dignity of purpose, of high idealism and practical patriotism, of widespread influence within and without its own ranks. With a membership roll of over one hundred and two thousand covering every State in the Union and reaching into foreign lands; with a marble building erected out of its own funds as a memorial to the founders of this country wherein it maintains an organized office staff of high ability: with an income of over one hundred thousand dollars a year—what has this Society done to justify its existence—what have been the results of its organization; who has been benefited? Of what use has it been? The results may be regarded as threefold: the tangible, practical work accomplished along memorial, commemorative and educational lines; the educational, moral and spiritual influence of the organization upon society at large, and its educational, moral and spiritual influence upon its own membership.

The practical work of the Society would consume more than an evening in the telling. It fills eighteen volumes of reports to the United States Government



MRS. ANNE ROGERS MINOR
Vice President General from Connecticut

—reports which are printed as Senate documents and which the Society must render annually or suffer a forfeiture of its charter.

Now, the United States Government has no interest in printing accounts of social functions or feminine trivialities; it wants solid work of some practical value to the country, historically or educationally. The Society has accomplished such work. Memorial Continental Hall would alone be sufficient proof of it. This building is in itself not only a splendid memorial to the men and women patriots of the Revolution: it is also an enduring monument to the patriotic efficiency and enterprise of the women of to-day in general and of the women of the Society in particular, who alone financed and built it without outside aid. This property of the Daughters of the American Revolution, valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, is held under a charter granted by the United States Government—the only one of its kind granted to any patriotic society—and is free from taxation by special act of Congress on the ground of the aims and purposes of the society in promoting ideals of public service and patriotism. This means something; it means that the owners of this building, the one hundred and two thousand and more Daughters of the American Revolution throughout this country, stand for something the United States Government holds to be valuable to the country.

To own even a one-hundred-thousandth share in this building is one of the deeper meanings of membership in the organization. Daughters whose sympathies are limited to their own localities have but little conception of the national influence and inspiration of such a building.

They see in it, perhaps, an extravagant headquarters for the national officers. We national officers see in it the

crowning achievement of the whole society, in which every Chapter and every Daughter has a share, binding each to all and all to each in the bonds of a common purpose. We see the Daughters from every State congregated here within these walls bringing their record of State and local work for home and country and gaining that inspiration and enthusiasm which can come only from contact with one another. From the vantage point of Memorial Continental Hall we get the broader vision of the Society's work throughout the country. We see the monuments and other memorials erected; the cemeteries restored; the fast vanishing record preserved; the historic trails, sites and houses marked; Revolutionary soldiers' records preserved and graves located and marked; histories written and historic events commemorated; and finally the great movement throughout the Society towards patriotic education the training of the heterogeneous mass of our people in the duties and privileges of American citizenship and the moral and practical ideals of American life.

Under this latter head belong the scholarships scattered broadcast among the Southern Mountains, Connecticut's famous Guide Book for the Education of the Immigrant, the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution—all of them teaching self-government, civic pride and good citizenship to the rising generation; prizes offered in the public schools and to foreigners in the night schools; welfare work among women and children upon whose weak shoulders depend the destinies of the nation and the nation's homes; teaching reverence for the flag and keeping watch against acts of desecration; inculcating a more sensible and impressive and less crude observance of Independence Day; and now in the great world war for the prin-

ciples of our forefathers and of our foremothers, mobilizing our full personal and financial strength in the service of our government, dedicating "all that we have and all that we are" to our country in arms for liberty and humanity. For all these things Continental Hall stands to-day, the outward and visible token of the Society's work throughout the country, wherever a Daughter of the American Revolution Chapter exists; it typifies practical patriotism and unselfish service. Its erection has meant real sacrifice for many members. It was not built in a day. It has taken years of slow accumulation of capital, of wise planning, of sound financing and then the steady uphill work of paying off the bonded debt.

Projected in the earliest days of the Society as a fireproof depository for our priceless records and relics, it realizes to-day the far-reaching vision of our founders who dreamed a dream and builded a marble castle, not in Spain, but on the banks of the Potomac and then led us all "to put foundations under it."

In selecting a site; in the method of selecting an architect and his plans; in raising the money, at first slowly by donations then rapidly by loans; in contracting with builders and passing on their work; in furnishing the Hall; acquiring all but a little piece of the remainder of the block on which it stands, and now in managing the completed property, there has been shown an amount of business ability not ordinarily supposed to be possessed by women. For thirteen years the Society had been slowly collecting its building fund, composed of free-will offerings from the Chapters throughout the country, brought here to Congress each year as to a shrine. In 1902 the site was purchased for \$50,000 and the first sod turned with fitting ceremony by

Mrs. Fairbanks, President General, on October 11, a flag pole and flag being raised to mark the spot.

At the following Congress, in February, 1903, the Continental Hall Committee, speaking through Mrs. Fairbanks, announced the exemption of our property from taxation by the United States Government on the ground, as I said, of our patriotic purposes and Government recognition as evidenced by our charter granted by the United States Congress and our obligation to report annually to the Smithsonian Institution and thence to the United States Senate. Fifteen years later, in this fateful winter of 1918, an inexorable fuel administration, merciless toward all but government agencies and the vital domestic needs of the people and of the nation at war, exempted Memorial Continental Hall from coalless days, again on the ground that we are a branch of the Government engaged in patriotic work of recognized value to the nation and also because we are raising \$100,000 for the Third Liberty Loan. There is no society in this country, not even the Red Cross, that can outrank the Daughters of the American Revolution as an established Government agency and as a permanent factor in the life of this nation, which through its very nature must endure long after other societies, the outcome of some sporadic need shall have vanished away. The far-reaching vision of those who bought the site needs no further proof than to look at our surroundings to-day; and far-reaching it was indeed when one remembers the wind-swept boggy waste where the sod was turned by Mrs. Fairbanks' spade on that October day of 1902. Far-reaching also was the vision and sublime the faith of that Congress of 1903 when it began to build a \$450,000 proposition with the \$84,000 then in the building fund. But

they began, and in 1904, amidst a furious gale of wind, the corner-stone was laid with Masonic pomp and ceremony and cemented in place with the trowel once used by Washington. The building went rapidly on through that year until April, 1905, when the first Congress was held within its walls—literally walls—as no permanent roof was then over the heads of the delegates, and Mrs. Fairbanks said good-by to her work, leaving Mrs. McLean to carry it on. As money from contributions came in too slowly to keep pace with the building contracts Mrs. McLean suggested and carried out the wise business measure of borrowing the remaining money, which resulted in the finished structure under the administration of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

The furnishing under Mrs. Scott was brought to such rapid completion that in 1910 Congress assembled under its own roof tree fully equipped for the business of the Society. Mrs. Scott also began to raise the debt; this work was carried on during the administration of Mrs. Story, the final payment being raised at our last (26th) Congress.

Mrs. Story also began the acquisition of the land back of the Hall, a work now practically completed by our President General, Mrs. Guernsey, and now for the first time we are meeting in a building free from debt; for the first time we have not needed to come here laden with gifts for Continental Hall. It is an accomplished fact, sprung from an idea that was born a quarter of a century and more ago. It was no superficial, hasty idea, this conception of Continental Hall; it was no evanescent sentiment, but a conviction firm as steel and clear as truth that the unnumbered and unknown dead, the unrecorded toils and sacrifices of all the men of the line and of all the women of the spinning wheel should at last be re-

membered, not by some vain and useless mausoleum, but by a building dedicated to the uses of patriotism and to the inspiration of future generations in their work for liberty and the ideals of the Republic.

Not alone is this, our Hall, erected to the honor of the dead who loved freedom more than wealth or power, but it is also for the living to make use of in their work of perpetuating their spirit and upholding their ideals throughout all coming generations. And to-day we are meeting here, a Society in arms for those ideals; we are in arms for the principles for which our ancestors fought. We are, please God, emulating and perpetuating their spirit. We stand ready to make sacrifices such as theirs for freedom.

We have offered ourselves to our Government, as once before in the little war with Spain; but now, instead of handling the nursing service for the Government, we are fortunate enough to do larger things for our country in a life-and-death struggle with barbarism.

We have loaned our land to the Government to erect thereon its office building for the Council of National Defense. We are raising our fund of \$100,000 for the Third Liberty Loan; and then there is Tilloloy and all the wonderful story of war work reported to you by your War Relief Service Committee.

We are pledged before the world by our constitution to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty; we are doing it. We are doing it in this world war for liberty, and that is all that matters now. The play and politics and even the work of former years sink into nothingness before the work that is before us to do.

As a national society enjoying special privileges under our Government we are in honor bound to serve that Government

openly and before the world as an *organization* and not merely as *individuals*. This Memorial Hall will have been built in vain if now in the hour of our country's need it does not inspire us to the uttermost giving of ourselves. Can we do less when our boys are laying down their lives in France that we may live? A large body of those boys marching past this hall a short time ago on their way to France saluted and remained at attention, rank upon rank of them, as they passed by. It had not been planned; only our Treasurer General and some of the employes chanced to be witnesses, being drawn to the window by the tramp of marching men. It was a spontaneous recognition on the part of those boys of all that we stand for and all that they were to fight for over there. And so they passed, and in passing saluted, and Memorial Continental Hall was consecrated anew to its high call to service.

In its influence upon the public at large, the organization has given decided proof of its value as an educational factor in the life of the nation. Twenty-seven years ago, before it was organized, it was only the historian, the genealogist or the antiquarian who cared for the preservation of the records and relics of the past. Only the historical societies concerned themselves with this kind of work and they appealed to but a small class of people. But now, thanks to the patriotic societies, but preëminently to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the relics of bygone days have become dear to the hearts of every family in the land, and have found their place once more beside the family hearthstone or in the local historical collections.

The tracing of ancestry is no longer a fad, but has assumed the dignity of a family duty; and the recollections and traditions of the past have been rescued

from the memories of the oldest inhabitants and saved for the uses of the historian. This is largely due to the awakened interest in the things of the past created by the patriotic societies.

All this revival has been of inestimable value, for much had sunk into oblivion and become irrevocably lost to the historian.

Had the Daughters of the American Revolution done nothing but turn the thoughts of a careless public toward the preservation of public and private records they would have justified their existence. Furthermore, the attitude of the press and public toward the Daughters of the American Revolution has greatly changed since the beginning of the Society.

At first the Society was treated with hostile criticism or amused contempt.

The movement was regarded as a huge joke. But the women quietly kept on and the influence of their motives and their work gradually had its effect upon both press and public, and turned contempt into honest approval of the aims and purposes of the Society. But the biggest and deepest influences of the organization were alluded to by Secretary Lansing in his splendid address on Monday night—the keeping alive and creating throughout this country the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to America and true American ideals.

As its influence has been in the past, so shall it continue in the future and become broader as the years go on. The last point to be made is the influence the Society has upon its own membership, the individual women who compose it. It is not so very long ago that church or charity work was the only form of public work entered into by women; the sewing or missionary societies were the only kind of meeting. The public outlet for

woman's energy was dammed back by conventionalities and an adverse public opinion.

The women's clubs and Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters have changed all that. Women have learned how to organize, how to conduct meetings, how to initiate great movements for the public good; they have learned the need of parliamentary law if anything of value is to be accomplished at a meeting. The Society has had an educational effect of a most practical kind upon its members. Of a far higher order is the influence the Society has had in creating among its members the spirit of friendliness and democratic sympathy which prevails.

The spirit of the Daughters of the American Revolution is fraternal in its nature, raising the Society to the level of an order based on the mutual feeling of sisterhood and comradeship—carrying out the spirit of the Declaration of Independence. Inbred restraints melt away and dividing lines disappear, giving rise to mutual sympathies and interests founded on a genuine feeling of friendliness.

Not that quarrels and disputes never occur; they do. But these disorders are the exception and not the rule; they are noticeable because exceptional. The general membership of the Society is governed by a far different spirit, broader and deeper, placing the good of all above self-interest and service to others above personal aggrandizement. In its ideals of service and in its spirit of mutual love and helpfulness lies perhaps the deepest meaning of all. For these are spiritual; the others are practical and educational. Unselfish service to one's Chapter, to one's State, and to the National Society when searched for the deeper meaning, becomes service for "Home and Coun-

try," and that in turn becomes service to God. That all life is service is a principle which the Society is well fitted to exemplify and should be taken to heart by its members as the deepest and finest significance of the organization. Even the duty of filling the local Chapter offices is a simple service which should not be shunned by those fitted and able to undertake them. Yet how often these women decline through false modesty, mere disinclination or other petty reason, while the work and interests of a Chapter suffer by falling into less competent hands.

Let us put our *ideals of service* into practice even in the least conspicuous places and most insignificant details.

She that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much, and who can tell what some seemingly trifling service in a Chapter may mean when reckoned up from the viewpoint of the spiritual?

The deeper meanings of the Society are not to be sounded by the plumb line of the merely practical.

They are vibrant with the harmonies of the spirit and strike the chords of higher melodies.

In the broadening of human sympathies; in the development of individual powers; in the ennobling of woman's work and influence, and in the larger view of service are to be found the higher ideals and best influences of the Society.

That the service of the home is not confined within the four walls of the house; that the service of the country is not confined within army posts or battlefields, even in war time; that the service of God cannot be bounded by the four walls of the church, but lies out in the open in our every-day lives—these are the Society's deeper meanings which should inspire every Daughter of the American Revolution.

A MESSAGE FROM AN "EARLY MEMBER" TO ALL MEMBERS



UNIQUE feature of the 27th Continental Congress recently in session at the National Capital was "An Evening with Our Early Members," appointed by the courteous and appreciative consideration of our President General, Mrs. Guernsey.

This occasion, Wednesday evening, April 17, when the veterans of the strain and stress of early days, grouped on the official platform of Memorial Continental Hall, recalled many interesting experiences and proffered some suggestions to their sisters of the Congress, will never be forgotten by any present or participating in it.

And from those experiences and suggestions there must have evolved in every receptive mind a finer appreciation of the true and great purposes underlying the work of that much-questioned and severely criticized body of women who, in the early nineties, gave themselves, their time and their influence to the ends they had in view. Theirs was the purpose to rekindle patriotic fervor in the citizens of a nation becoming too materialistic; to heal the gaping wounds left by a fratricidal war, and to gather the womanhood of the United States from North, South, East and West into a sisterhood that should cement the founda-

tions of a common country, reunited forever in the consciousness of a common destiny.

The task was difficult, means were inadequate, the atmosphere was sometimes stormy. But through the clouds, despite internal differences and external belittlement, that little band of women held to their high purpose with a courage and constancy worthy of their cause, and established what has grown to be the most significant, and promises to become the most useful, association of women known to mankind.

They are dwindling in numbers and not increasing in strength, these early officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but, in the name of their forebears, and of their coadjutors gone before, and in *your* name, women of the present, they are very proud, and they rejoice in the great opportunity that it has been their privilege to prepare for you.

With full confidence in your splendidly developing attainment and promised accomplishment of ever-increasing power of service,

Your friend and comrade,
MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
*Honorary President Presiding, N. S.
D. A. R.*



THE KENTUCKY ROOM



HE first official act of Mrs. Daniel Gaither Boone, after becoming a member of the National Board of Management in April, 1916, was to formally petition the Board for a room to be known as the Kentucky Room. The State had voted two years before, during the régime of Mrs. Scott Glore, of Danville, to coöperate in the undertaking. The Assembly Room seemed the only available one in the building, but as office room for business was scarce, it was deemed wiser to convert the Rest Room on the third floor to this end. Kentucky was more than pleased to have as near-by neighbors, the Editor's Room and the Children of the American Revolution Room.

The year 1916 was enthusiastically called Kentucky Room year. With the \$200 already on hand, accumulated and paid during Mrs. Glore's term of office, the remaining \$600 was contributed by the various Chapters of the State, thereby paying the \$800 in full. Thus the entire payment was made the first year after the request for the room, although the contract gave the State five years in which to complete it.

During 1917 and the first three months of 1918, the Chapters purchased the handsome gobelin blue chenille carpet. Generous friends made it possible to sufficiently furnish the room for Kentucky to dedicate it, April 15, at the Continental Congress, to the use of the National Society. At the State delegation which met in the room much praise was given Mrs. Boone and her committee for so successfully carrying through this enterprise.

Mrs. J. C. Worthington and Mrs. George H. Wilson, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Kentucky Room Committee have been untiring in serving the State as the splendid report evidenced.

Mrs. Samuel J. Shackleford succeeds Mrs. Boone as State Regent. While presenting the retiring State Regent with a



MRS. DANIEL GAITHER BOONE
Former State Regent of Kentucky

silver loving cup from the Chapters throughout the State, Mrs. Shackleford said: "As Daniel Boone and the name of Kentucky are synonymous, so will the

name, Mattie Vaughan Boone, be forever and a day, synonymous with the Kentucky Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The following contributions were made to the room: Mrs. Matthew T. Scott furnished the draperies, Mrs. Boone gave two handsome Chippendale chairs, as did Mrs. George Wilson and her mother, Mrs. Mattie Bailey, of Louisville. Mrs. Henry A. Troxler, also of Louisville, contributed a very handsome antique mirror and Mrs. Washington gave two single chairs. Katura Moss Taylor Chapter of Covington, gave an antique couch, and Mrs. Scott Glore contributed a handsome

table desk. Two large chairs of historic interest were given by Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn of Louisville, and Miss Jeanie Blackburn of Bowling Green. Mrs. George Baker, of Frankfort, presented a table of beautiful antique design, and the Guest Book was given by Mrs. Robert Henry Becker, of Chicago. The Kentucky Colony of New York, of which Mrs. Bedell Parker is President, will present a grandfather's clock as a memorial to Miss Mary Desha.

Kentucky has received many compliments from National Officers on her handsome gift to Memorial Continental Hall.

A WOMAN SPEAKS

By Helene Hawes Porter

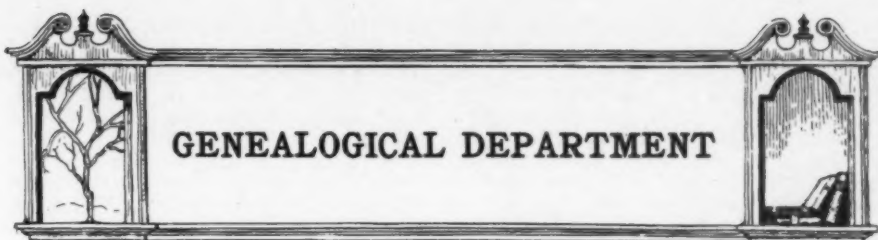
Help me, O God, to keep before my eyes
The larger vision of this war; to be
Inspired each day by noble thoughts that rise
Of Duty, Honor, Country and of Thee,
Lest I forget, and think of only one
Who goes from me to see *his* duty done!

Help me to think of war as one vast Whole
Of Human Effort, struggling towards the right,
Ever advancing nearer to the goal
Of Freedom from the Iron Rule of Might,
Lest I forget, and in my sorrow see
Only the face of him who goes from *me*!

Let me remember, on the fateful day
When women send their men across the sea,
That with brave smiles on trembling lips they
say,

"God bless and bring you safely back to me!"
Help me, O God, in that black hour, I pray,
Lest I forget to be as brave as they!

—N. Y. Times



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

1. In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference."
2. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received.
3. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query.
4. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

ANSWERS

6007. CASE-GOSS.—Tryphena Corse, b Jan. 28th, 1730, in Northampton, Mass, dau of Reuben and Sarah Corse. This is evidently the Reuben who had a son b in Simsbury in 1749. See Simsbury Records, p. 74, and Sheldin's History of Deerfield, pp. 399 & 133.—*Frances Harrison Corbin*, New Haven, Conn.

6016 (3). GRUBBS.—Anderson Grubbs of Hanover Co., Va., m Susanna Winston, among their ch were Susanna Winston Grubbs, m William Bacon Bowles who was b June 22, 1811, at "Cedar Lane," Hanover Co., Va. They moved to Frankfort, Ky., in 1836, where William Bowles d October 24, 1838. They had one dau, Susan Virginia Bowles, who m H. B. Tompkins. They had one dau, Susan Herbert Tompkins, who m several years ago and went to Washington to live. The above Susanna Winston 4th was the dau of Peter 3rd Winston and wife Elizabeth Povall. Peter 3rd was the son of Isaac Winston 2d and wife Mary Ann Fontaine. Isaac Winston 2d was the son of Isaac Winston, who came to America and settled near Richmond in 1704. The above William Bacon Bowles was b June 22, 1811, and was the son of Lyddall Bacon Bowles who was b April 15, 1783, m twice, first Elizabeth Burton Smith, Dec. 14, 1805. Lyddall Bacon was the son of Thos. Philip Bowles and wife Sarah Bacon, dau of Langston Bacon, son of Nathaniel Bacon who was b Aug. 14, 1708, d 1743. This Nathaniel Bacon was grantor in a deed from his father John Bacon, of New Kent, for land in Henrico Co., Va., Oct. 4, 1742. (See Minute Book, Henrico Court.)

Nathaniel Bacon above was the son of John Bacon who m 1st, Sarah Langston, 2nd, Susanna Parke. This John Bacon was the son of Capt. Edmund Bacon of New Kent who in 1687, as Capt. Edmund Bacon, patented lands in that county on the Pamunkey River. Among those enumerated as headrights or emigrants, at the foot of his patent, are Ann Lyddall and Thos. Bacon. It is very probable that Capt. Bacon m Ann Lyddall, who was a dau of Capt. George Lyddall. The name Lyddall Bacon has been extensively used in naming the ch in the Bowles family from Ann Lyddall down to the present generation.

Marianna or Mary Ann Fontaine Winston was the dau of Rev. Peter Fontaine of Westover Parish, who was the great great grandson of Jacques de la Fontaine martyred in France, A.D. 1563.—*Mrs. H. S. Kelley*, Richmond, Va.

6052. FRY.—Your Benjamin Fry may have been the son of Benjamin Fry, Sr., of Frederick Co., who d 1753. The name of his wife was Christian and his will is extant and should show if he had a son Benjamin. I am descended from his son Abraham Fry or Frye, Sr., who emigrated to Washington Co., Pa., and served in the Rev. in the Cumberland Co. Militia. I have a kodak picture of the old stone house built by Benjamin Fry, Sr., and one of the graveyard. In the foreground a slab contains this inscription:

"B. F. was born 1754,
Died April 8, 1823."

Is this your Benjamin? If so, he must have been b after his father's death and might not be included in the will, after all.

My ancestor Abraham had a son Benjamin, but until I know more definitely the age of your ancestor, I could not tell the relationship. Write to the County Clerk for a copy of the will of Benjamin Fry, Sr., which was written in 1752. If your ancestor is not a son he may have been a grandson.—(Mrs. W. H.) *Edna T. Whitley*, 525 Vine St., Paris, Ky.

6057. (6) **EASTMAN**.—Joseph Eastman (Joseph, John, Roger) b probably in Boswain, N. H., May 26, 1720, d in Concord, N. H., in 1815, aged 95 years. Mrs. Eastman was called by the neighbors, to distinguish her from others, "Widow Deacon Joseph Eastman" Joseph Eastman belonged to "Rogers Rangers," and was a Revolutionary soldier, as was also his son William and served in the same company. (Page 70 Eastman Genealogy, by Guy Rex). Ch of Joseph Eastman by 1st wife. (1) William born Feb. 12, 1758; (2) Elizabeth b Sept. 19, 1761, d young. By 2nd wife. (3) Henry b July 12, 1765; (4) James b Aug. 5, 1767, d Mar. 1856; (5) Dorothy b Aug. 7, 1769; (6) Nathan b July 30, 1772; (7) Naom b Feb. 11, 1775; (8) Polly b Oct. 15, 1780; (9) Sarah b July 30, 1783, d Sept. 11, 1855.—*Mrs. Geo. F. Gilkey*, 199 Church St., Oshkosh, Wis.

6063. **CARSON**.—I had 3 ancestors by the name of John Carson, but have records only of my grandfather and his father. As the great-great-grandfather I have no clue except his name John and a tradition that he came from Scotland or Ireland in 1721, whether as a man with family or as a child, I do not know. I am wondering if the John Carson, H. H. S., mentions may not be my missing ancestor. What were the names of his ch and when did they marry?—*Miss Eula E. Carson*, Greenville, Bond Co., Ill.

6064. (1) **HARVIE**.—John Harvie, Sr., d before the Rev. War, his will was proven in Albemarle Co., Va., 1768. History of Albemarle County, Virginia, by Rev. Edgar Woods, p 396.

6064. (2) **MARKS**.—James Marks, who m Elizabeth Harvie, was one of the signers of a Declaration of Independence, signed by the citizens of Albemarle Co., Va., April 21, 1779. History of Albemarle County, Virginia, by Rev. Edgar Woods, p 365.—(Miss) *Nannie K. Starling*, 215 East 17th St., Hopkinsville, Ky.

6064. (1) **HARVIE**.—John Harvie was a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, and at the time Albemarle was organized, (1745) was living at Belmont near Keswick, a place he bought from Matthew Graves. He was the guardian of Mr. Jefferson, and one of the earliest efforts of the great statesman's

pen was an inquiry addressed to Mr. Harvie respecting the method of his education. He d 1767. His wife was Martha Gaines, and his ch Richard, John, Daniel, who m Sarah Taliaferro, William who m Judith Cosby, Martha, the wife of John Moore, Margaret, the wife of John Davenport, Elizabeth, the wife of James Marks, Janet, the wife of Reuben Jordan, and Mary, the wife of David Meriwether. Some of these families resided for a time in Amherst, but all except John emigrated to Wilkes Co., Ga., in the decade of 1780.

John was a prominent man in his generation. He was one of the first lawyers in point of time who practiced at the Albemarle bar. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, and of the Continental Congress. By his influence as a congressman, he procured the establishment of the Prison Camp at the Barracks. He made his home for some years at Belmont, but on receiving from Mr. Jefferson the appointment of Register of the Land Office he removed to Richmond, and continued in the discharge of its duties during the remainder of his life. He d at Belvidere, his county seat near Richmond, in 1807. His wife was Margaret, dau of Gabriel Jones, the distinguished Valley lawyer. Woods' History of Albemarle Co., Va. Martha Harvie was the 2nd wife of John Moore. I am a descendant of John Moore and his 1st wife, who was a dau of Matthew Jouett.—(Miss) *Addie L. Booker*, Malta Bend, Mo.

6064. (2) **MARKS**.—An Englishman named Marks m Elizabeth Hastings and emigrated to Virginia. They had 5 sons and a dau, Peter, John, James, Hastings, Thomas and Sarah who in 1782 became the wife of James Winston of Louisa. The ch were all settled in Albemarle prior to the Rev. Peter probably lived in Charlottesville, as his business operations were mainly connected with the real estate of the town. He was Escheator for the county, and during the Rev. superintended several inquisitions for the confiscation of the property of those who took sides with the British. His wife was Joanna Sydnor.

John Marks was a captain in the Rev., and for his service received a grant of four thousand acres of land on Brush Creek, Ross Co., O. After the death of William Lewis, he m his widow Lucy. He was a magistrate of the county, and was appointed Sheriff in 1785. During his incumbency of the office, he removed with the Gilmer emigration to Georgia, where he d shortly after.

James was also a magistrate. He lived on a farm consisting of 800 acres near Keswick Depot, and likely including it. He

immigrated to Georgia, and when taking this step sold his plantations to John Harvie, whose sister Elizabeth was his wife. Woods' History of Albemarle.

Woods also stated that James Marks' name is on a Declaration of Independence, signed by citizens of Albemarle, April 20, 1779, the original of which is preserved by the Virginia Historical Society.—(*Miss*) Addie L. Booker, Malta Bend, Mo.

6068. (3) BROWN-ELLIS.—In hunting for Rev. data for Adam Brown, grandson of Wendell Brown, I ran across this, which may be the Browns you are hunting, as there are no other Browns that could possibly connect in Fayette Co., Pa., that I have found and I am pretty well up on the Browns, Pa., W. Va., and the west. p 1187, Nelson's Biographical Dictionary and Historical Reference Book of Fayette County, Penna. Richard H. Brown, subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish descent, son of Samuel and Louise (Hill) Brown, of Fayette Co. His great-great-grandfather, George, lived in West Nantmeal township, Chester Co., Pa. He d April 10, 1756. His wife's name was Mary. They had four children, Jane, Mary, Alexander and William. His great grandfather, William was b Sept. 11, 1745, and d Mar. 1, 1835. He m in 1769 and had 7 children, Sarah, George, Mary, Jane, Alexander, Alice and John. He served in Rev. Army as a lieutenant on the frontier of Westmoreland Co., Pa., between 1779 and 1782. He was a very early settler and probably the first in Menallen township, Fayette Co., Pa. He took a prominent part in the Whiskey Insurrection, 1794, being loyal to the Government. He was a personal friend of Gen. Washington, and had a local reputation as an astronomer; published an almanac. I have left of the sketch of Richard H. Brown, Alexander grandfather, b July 15, 1785, d 1856, and Samuel Brown, father of R. H. B., Alexander m Elizabeth Gibson and had 9 ch, George, Sarah, William, Margaret, Alexander, Mary, John, Samuel and Elizabeth.

It may be possible for you to have skipped one generation. There is little data on the Ellis and no mention of a preacher.—(*Miss*) Georgia C. Price, 600 Spruce St., Morgantown, W. Va.

6068. DAWSON.—(See D. A. R. MAGAZINE, May, 1917.) Robert Doyno Dawson of Montgomery Co., Md., b 1758 d 1824.

In answer to 2nd part of query. Name of father of Isaac Dawson was William Dawson, b May, 1706, d 1777.—*Mrs. Sheldon S. Anderson*, 630 Putnam Avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.

6021. TRACY-ROYCE.—Jedediah Tracy, son

Simeon & Lois (Branch) Tracy b Jan. 2, 1777 in Richmond, Mass, m Dec. 25, 1804 Polly Royce, dau of Capt. Adonijah & Amy Royce, of Lanesborough, Mass., b Aug. 2, 1786.

Simeon Tracy, b May 17, 1732 in Preston, Conn., d Dec. 16, 1802. M Sept. 13, 1758 Lois Branch, dau Thos., bapt. Feb. 7, 1739 in Preston, d July 4, 1818 in 79th year in Richmond. Simeon Tracy was living in Richmond, Mass., in census 1790 as head of a family of 2 males over 16, 1 male under 16 & 5 females. His children as given on page 48 of Tracy genealogy are: Seth, b 18 Oct. 1759, Simeon Jr., Elam, b 3 May 1761, Mercy, b 6 Sept. 1763, Aseneth, 20 June, 1766, Simon, b 27 May 1769, Lois, b 21 Dec. 1771, Ziporah, b 20 June, 1774, Jedediah, b 2 Jan. 1777, Esther, b 9 June, 1779, Sabrina, b 1784, d 1788 (not on records of Richmond, Mass.)

Capt. Adonijah Royce is buried in Lanesboro, Mass., his tombstone, "Capt. Adonijah Royce died June 28, 1807, in his 68th year." Therefore he was born about 1739. His 1st wife, Amy, died Dec. 21, 1794 in 51st year and he m 2d in 1796 Deborah Barker. I can find no evidence that his service in Rev. was more than a private, as Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the Revolution gives "Adonijah Royce, private in Capt. Ebenezer Newell's Co. Col. Symond's Regt. on the Alarm 1777. Residence given as Lanesboro." The following ch to Adonijah & Amy Royce at Lanesboro: Asahel, b 6 May, 1771, Anne, b 5 Oct. 1772, Lucy Ann, b 24 Sept. 1775, Phebe, b 14 Jan. 1778, Adonijah, b 28 Sept. 1779, Sarah, b 29 July, 1781, Pamela, b 17 Apr., 1783, Polly, b 2 Aug. 1786, Laura, b 15 Oct. 1788.—T. R.

QUERIES

6116. BROWN.—As I am a very elderly lady, this makes me most anxious to be certain that this William Brown was really my great-great-grandfather. Perhaps you might direct me to another and more sure way to decide this desired data. William Brown who as a Committee of Safety from Bath Co., N. C., to the Provincial Council that met on the 25th of Aug., 1774, at Newbern, N. C. Names of his ch desired and who they married.—S. A. I.

6117. DOSS.—Would like to find the Rev. record of a man named Doss from Virginia, some place near the Natural Bridge. He is supposed to have lived there. Information will be appreciated.—C. E. D.

6118. CASS-HARVEY.—I understand that there was a Nathaniel Cass, decorated with great honors in the Revolutionary War. Father Alfred Josiah Cass had a bro Nathan-

iel and Father was born in Binghamton, N. Y. My mother was Francelia Harvey, b in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. I might be able to take up the Harvey side if not the Cass.—B. C. A.

6119. TRAVIS.—Who were the parents of John Travis? born in Virginia, March 15, 1768, d 1853. His wife's 1st name was Sarah. Would like to know her last name.—W. M.

6120. HANCOCK.—Who were the sons of Enoch Hancock mentioned in the first census (1790) as the head of a family in Onslow Co., N. C.?—H. M.

6121. SMOCK.—John Smock, son of Jan (John) and Lena Campbell Smock was b at Raritan, N. J., in 1735. He m Sarah Fontaine (or Van Tine). In 1779 he was living at Conewago, Pa. D in Mercer Co., Ky., in 1810. Was this the John Smock who was chosen first lieutenant in the Millstone County Second Regiment, Somerset County (New Jersey) Militia, May 3, 1775?—R. W. H.

6122. PENDLETON.—Wanted the dates of marriage and death of Patience Pendleton who m Oliver Babcock. Her father was Col. Joseph Pendleton and lived at one time in Westery, R. I.—J. S. H.

6123. HODGES.—William Hodges b May 15, 1789, d Mar. 3, 1861. Soldier in 1812, Maryland Militia. Bros. Henry, Samuel, George, John; sisters Nancy, Sallie. Was their father William Hodges a Rev. soldier?—E. P. P.

6124. GRIGSBY.—Can you give me date of death of Benjamin Grigsby who went with his sons from Virginia to that part of Tennessee, known as the Cherokee Purchase? Also full name of wife and date of death. Would like the name and addresses of any direct descendants of this Benjamin Grigsby.—L. P.

6125. HIATT-HYATT.—William Hiatt m Mary Smith about 1700. They had 4 sons George, John, William and Elisha. George, John and William were Quakers and settled in Orange Co., Va., near where Winchester is located, in 1735. The name Elisha does not appear on the records in Virginia or South Carolina. It is thought he moved to the Bertie section of North Carolina. The census of 1790 gives Elisha Hiatt in Bertie, with 1 male under 16, and 6 females in family, and Elisha Hiatt of Northampton with 1 male under 16 and 2 females. Information is wanted as to whether or not the Bertie Elisha is the father of the Northampton Elisha and any other data for a family history book already compiled by Mr. Jesse M. Hiatt, 1323 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C. The Northampton

Elisha moved to Edgecombe in 1792. He was a soldier of the Rev. His wife was named Elizabeth. A bible record gives their ch: Mary Hyatt, b Jan. 19, 1784; Martha b July 13, 1785; Joab b Nov. 9, 1787; Rebecca b Feb. 24, 1789, married Sept. 15, 1819 to James G. Barnes (b Feb. 10, 1796); Tabitha, b Mar. 6, 1792; Thomas b Oct. 28, 1794. Jesse, Rebekah and Thomas appear as heads of families in 1790 in Gates Co., and David in Halifax. Will of Thomas Hyett of Edgecombe Co., N. C., Jan. 18, 1781, Feb. Court, 1783. Sons: Willis, David, John, Thomas. Daus: Elizabeth Wills (wife of Richard Wills), Anney Bradley, Penelope Alsobrook. Grandch: Willis Spear, Nancy Spear (ch of dau, Faithy Spear). Executors, sons: Willis Hyett, David Hyett. Witnesses: Isaac Sessums, William Cotton, David Smith.—S. H. K.

6126. HARTRANFT.—My great grandfather Leonard Hartranft was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This knowledge I have from my parents. If living they would be up in the nineties. This Leonard Hartranft is buried at the Blue Mountains, Schuylkill Co., Pa. I shall be glad for proof for family tradition.—E. H.

6127. BRAYTON.—Information on ancestry of Jeremiah Brayton who was m to Esther Connell at Amberry in Rhode Island, sometime during 1700. They later came to Litchfield, Herkeimer Co., where they died and are buried. My grandmother Ruth Brayton Wilkinson was their dau. My mother Esther Wilkinson was the dau of Ruth Brayton Wilkinson.—N. J. W.

6128. THORNTON.—Is there anything known of the descendants of Mathew Thornton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence? At one time was a Rev. soldier. Did he have a son, Ephraim, Jr., a soldier in the War of 1812?—S. P.

6129. DELL.—The record of John W. Dell of Georgia, who fought in the War of the Rev. requested.—M. D. H.

6130. DEANE.—Walter Deane came from England to America and Taunton, Mass., about 1637. He m Elizabeth Strong. Their son Benjamin m 1680, Sarah Williams. Their son Ebenezer m Rachel Allen. Their son Joshua m for his 2nd wife Mrs. Abigail (King) Leonard and their son Caleb m Anna Strowbridge. Is there any Rev. service in this line?—F. R. C.

6130. READ.—Peter Read, son of Daniel Read and Mary White, m Lydia Gilbert near New Haven. He was a descendant of John Read, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Rehoboth, Mass. Rev. service desired, if any.—F. R. C.

6131. (1) PARKE-PARKS.—Simeon Parke

or Parks served in the Rev.; Capt. Timothy Backus's Company of volunteers in 'Col. John Douglas's Regiment of Militia from the State of Connecticut. B in England and one of 5 brothers who came to America. Would like date of his birth, death and marriage. Also name of his wife with dates of her birth and death.—N. B. H.

6131. (2) BARTLETT.—Nathaniel Bartlett, son of John and Mary Bartlett, born at Brookfield, Mass., 1764, went to Marlboro, Vt., in 1778, and m Lucy Wilder of Winchester, N. H., in 1787. Names of Lucy Wilder's parents and dates of birth, death, etc., desired.—N. B. H.

6132. WENTWORTH.—Will someone kindly tell me if Daniel Wentworth, who fought in the War of 1812, and d while there with yellow fever, was a descendant of a Rev. patriot?—T. F. W.

6133. BROWN.—My great grandfather, Hezekiah Brown, m Elizabeth Cole, moved from Conn. to Werwick, N. Y., in 1800. Hezekiah Brown d on Oct. 24, 1847. Buried one son Harry in 1800. The remaining ch were Emaline Brown Slater, Betsey Brown Kenyon, Maryann Brown Wells, Lucy Brown Herbert, Susan Brown Prentice. Sons were: Hezekiah, Jr., Henry, Jesse and Elisha. Ancestors: Peter Brown of the Mayflower. To which of Peter Brown's ch does Hezekiah belong? Where will I find history of Peter Brown and his descendants, also his ancestors, what nationality was he, also of Elizabeth Cole; also was there Rev. service in either line? Is there a genealogy of either family mentioned? Does Hezekiah Brown relate back to Capt. David Brown of the Minute Men of Concord, also to Capt. James Brown whose wife was Lucy, a daughter Martha?—C. B. B.

6134. HOLSTEINER.—Peter and John Leonhart Holsteiner belonged to a large body of Palatinates, who emigrated to England from Germany, and in 1710 again emigrated to the Province of New York. From Schoharie, N. Y., they went to Tulpehocken, Pa., in 1728. There is a vague tradition that Peter Holsteiner settled in southwestern Virginia, and that Holstone River was named for him. Did he assume the name of Stoner, or is anything whatever known about him? John Leonhart Holsteiner or Holstein m a woman named Barbara. Can any one supply her surname, or any information whatever about her? George Michael (Holstein) Stoner was a son of John Leonard Holstein. Histories speak of Stoner and Daniel Boone as being kinsmen. Stoner's descendants believe them to have been cousins. Can anyone trace the relationship, if there was any?—B. L. H.

6135. SCOFIELD.—I should like to know what relation Deborah Scofield was to Capt. Reuben Scofield of the 9th Regiment of Connecticut Militia, John Meads, Col. They lived in Stamford, Conn., and Deborah Scofield m Jonathan Ayres in 1771.—P. L. M.

6136. PADON-FERRY.—Will you kindly give me a sketch of the Padon (spelled different ways) and Ferry families. I think both were North Carolina families, and both were pioneer patriots.—M. C. D.

6137. VAN TASSEL.—Would like to know the name of the father of Leah Van Tassel, who was b and is buried in Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., and who m Oliver Thompkins.—H. E. M.

6138. THOMPSON.—Samuel Thompson, b Sept. 30, 1704, E. Haven, Conn., m Hannah Hennenway. When was she b and where did the marriage take place and when? Wanted the Rev. service of Samuel Thompson.—M. F.

6138. (2) THOMPSON.—Joseph Thompson, son of John and Mary Thompson, b 1709, m Gilbert. Her given name desired and date of marriage. Date of birth of their dau Phebe, who m James Miles and Rev. service of Joseph Thompson wanted.—M. F.

6138. (3) MILES.—James Miles b 1713 in Goshen, Conn., m Phebe Thompson, Jan. 10, 1733. Wanted Rev. service of James Miles. Their first son Thomas b Oct. 14, 1733. Whom did Thomas marry and when? Did Thomas render any military service during the Rev. War? He died in Wallingford.—M. F.

6138. (4) DOWNING.—Jonathan Downing b 1703, d Sept. 4, 1785, m Elizabeth Her full name desired and date of marriage. What was the Rev. service of Jonathan Downing? He served in Conn. troops.—M. F.

6138. (5) ADAMS.—Rev. service and dates of birth and death of Solomon Adams desired. He m Abigail Monroe Adams. Date of marriage desired. He served in Conn. troops.—M. F.

6138. (6) ROBINSON.—Thomas Robinson b Apr. 4, 1723 m Anna Wooster. Who were her parents? What service did Thomas render in Rev. and when was he married.—M. F.

6139. (1) VINING.—Annie Vining b 1780, d m Thomas Vardaman in Jefferson Co., Ga., in 1801. Parents and Rev. service of father of Annie Vining desired.—J. H. L.

6139. (2) WILSON-GREEN.—William Wilson m Nancy Greene in North Carolina. He was a Rev. soldier. Wasn't Nancy Green's father William Greene and was he

not an officer in Rev. War? Also would like to correspond with some one who has this line.—J. H. L.

6139. (3) MORRIS.—John Thomas Morris m Margaret Wilson. Came from Georgia to Alabama in 1814. Came to Maryland about 1808. Who were the parents of Jno. Thomas Morris? I think his mother was Priscilla Terry.—J. H. L.

6140. (1) BULL-BROWN.—Henry Bull b 1749, d 1816, m Grace Brown b, d 1838. Both buried in Bull's Hill graveyard on the place now known as Donalley's Mills, Perry Co., Pa. (was Bull's Mills, Cumberland Co.). Wanted name of Grace Brown's father and mother, with dates and places of birth, marriage and death. Rev. service of father. Also date of Grace Brown's birth or marriage.—C. A. B.

6140. (2) DAVIS-NORTH.—Elisha Davis m Sarah North, dau of Roger North and his wife Ann Rambo, Chester Co., Pa. Elisha and Sarah Davis had a dau Sarah b Sept. 26, 1762, d 1844, m Amos Jordan. Elisha Davis is said to have been lost at sea. Would like to know facts concerning this. After his death his widow with her young dau returned to the North home. Wanted, dates and places of birth, marriage and death of Elisha Davis and Sarah North. Rev. service of Elisha Davis. Place of residence of North family and Davis family.—C. A. B.

6140. (3) CROFUT.—Mathew Crofut of Redding and Danbury, Conn., had ch Ezra, Mathew, Joseph, Seth, Rebecca, Benjamin and Elizabeth. Wanted, name of wife, with dates and place of birth, marriage and death of both. Rev. service of Mathew Crofut.—C. A. B.

6140. (4) STONE-CROFUT.—John Stone of Danbury, Conn., m Elizabeth Crofut, dau of Mathew Crofut. John Stone participated in the defence of Danbury in 1777. Proof of this desired. Also date and place of birth or marriage.—C. A. B.

6141. DAVIS.—Louis Cave Davis of England had 7 sons who emigrated to the United States. 5 sons were killed in Rev. War. Two survived. One unknown. The other, Leonard Davis of Virginia. Information desired concerning his Rev. service. Name of wife, dates of their birth, marriage and deaths. Leonard had several ch who are recorded in history: (1) Mathew Davis a Baptist preacher. He had son Milton, silversmith at Fulton, Mo. (2) Augustus Cave Davis b in Va., (?) Miss (?) Ky., (?) m Mary Colson Holliday, dau of Sarah Elizabeth Hampton and Benjamin Holliday; emigrated to Howard Co., Mo., near Franklin. (3) A daughter Davis who m John Watts of Kentucky. They had son Benja-

min Watts who m Evelyne Boone, dau of Nathaniel Boone and lived in Fayette, Mo. (4) Rachel David who m Col. Christopher Childs of Pattonsburg, Mo., famous in Mexican War. Their son Col. Richard Childs served in the Confederate State Army. Any information concerning this Davis family crossed with Cave family will be very much appreciated.—L. C. D.

6142. (1) BANCROFT.—Samuel Bancroft b in Reading, Mass., July 21, 1715, d there Nov. 15 or 25, 1782. Eaton's "History of Reading" names among "the able and wise men" brought out by the exigencies of the Rev., "Samuel Bancroft, Esq., the wise counselor and able speaker, there in the vale of years." Mass. Muster Rolls series shows him to have been commissioned a major March 10, 1762, and he had other Colonial service, so that it is natural to find him as a Counsellor during the trying times of the Rev. The question is, just what records are there to show the nature of this service? Samuel was the grandfather of the historian George, whose father, the Rev. Aaron, was called "the fighting Parson."—W. T. L.

6142. (2) FOSTER.—Jonathan Foster, b at Reading, Mass., on May 18, 1737, d Feb. 6, 1814. He served in expeditions against Crown Point in 1756 and in 1759 (see Mass. Record Index of Muster Rolls). It would be natural to find him in service in the Rev. Can anyone add to the following service record. Mass. Record Index to Revolutionary Rolls, "Jonathan Foster, residence Reading, private, Capt. John Walton's Company, Col. David Green's Regiment, which marched in response to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, he being credited with one day's service; and his name next appears on a list of men belonging to the Reading Training Band under Capt. John Walton, dated May 13, 1775"?—W. T. L.

6142. (3) LANDER-SKINNER.—John Lander b in Loudown Co., Va., in 1762 (son of Henry Lancler and Skinner). He m his cousin Sallie Skinner in about 1789 and soon moved to Kentucky and settled near Winchester in Clark Co., later moving to Christian Co., near Hopkinsville. Would like any service performed by John Lancler and the parentage of Sallie Skinner together with any service.—W. T. L.

6143. (1) NAGLE.—Jacob Nagle, wife, and son Jacob, Jr., came from Germany during the Rev. War; joined Washington's Army and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Jacob Jr., studied law at Harvard. M Mary Ann Selby and moved to Zainesville, Ohio, about 1800. He was supposed to be related to Frederick the Great. Any Rev. record or information as to data, etc., will be much appreciated.—F. N.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

General Lafayette Chapter (Atlantic City, N. J.) has a membership of 127, 13 members being enrolled during the year and one member transferred to the National Society. Meetings are held each month, except July and August. During the past year (February 17, 1917, to February 23, 1918) there have been 12 Board meetings, 4 Chapter meetings, an annual meeting, February 17, 1917, a musical tea, October 13, 1917, the annual card party, June 7, 1917. At the annual spring luncheon, May 8, 1917, there were one hundred and fifty-eight members and guests present.

The following report shows our patriotic work: Two sustaining memberships to Red Cross, \$20; Y. M. C. A. War Fund, \$153.25; Soldiers' Tobacco Fund (emergency aid), \$150; Soldiers' Xmas Fund (Red Cross), \$10; Soldiers' Club at Camp Dix, N. J., \$12; George Washington Memorial Association, \$2; Rocky Hill (two years), \$2; Memorial Continental Hall, \$10; Scholarship for Berry School, Rome, Ga., \$60; Child Federation, \$10; national dues, \$122; State Utility Fund, \$30.75; eleven subscriptions to *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE*, \$11; 67 knitted goods sent to Battleship *New Jersey*. The Chapter bought four \$50 Liberty Bonds and many members bought them individually.

A lecture, "Our Flag's Career," by Mrs. Margaret M. Williams, was given for the school children of Atlantic City.

Mrs. James Clark Fisher, our member in Reedville, Va., presented a Canton blue and white pitcher and a case-bottle to the museum in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., in the name of the Chapter. The pitcher was once the property of Joseph Edwards, of Cape May, N. J., Captain of the privateer *The Luck and Fortune* during the Revolution. The case-bottle once belonged to Daniel Steelman, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of (old) Gloucester County, N. J. Daniel Steelman was the great grandson of James Steelman, who settled in Gloucester County in 1695.

The following letter from Mrs. Emily G. Shinn, Historian, to the soldiers in France,

was so affecting and motherly that it was ordered to be read to all the American troops in France.

121 States Ave.,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

DEAR SOLDIER MAN:

If you are in your early twenties I am old enough to be your mother—and I have no sons to fight for me, so I try to do something for the sons of other mothers.

My daughters and I have eliminated waste in our household, conserved food by canning, preserving, etc., and we sew or knit for soldiers and sailors, besides which we have bought some Liberty Bonds, so you see, we are doing our bit here at home.

We were in Heidelberg when the notice for mobilization of the German army was posted, and we left for Switzerland the next morning. During the eventful summer of 1914, we saw mobilization going on in Germany, France, Switzerland and England. We did not think then that Germany's crimes would cause our own country to enter the war, but from the day Belgium was invaded we have been hoping for the defeat of the Central Powers.

When you return to this country, if you land in New York I wonder if your heart will beat faster and your throat ache as you see Liberty (the gift of the French to our nation) illuminating our harbor. That is what happened to me, and I couldn't see the statue very plainly for a while, either, although it was a lovely clear day in September.

When we sew or knit we often offer a silent little prayer for the man who will wear the work of our hands (and you needn't think we sew or knit badly either!).

So, soldier man, I close my letter with a prayer for you personally. May God keep you and bring you in safety back to your own—victorious over wrong and oppression.

Very sincerely yours,

EMILY G. SHINN.

Mrs. Shinn's letter accompanied a package of clippings from newspapers, editorials, jokes and cartoons which she thought would interest and amuse the soldiers.

The members are responding to all individual demands. The strongest inheritance of a Daughter of the American Revolution is her patriotism and we find her always ready to "do her bit."

(MRS. A. W.) EMMA WHITE ELY,
Secretary.

Lafayette-Lexington Chapter (Lexington, Mo.) reports for the year just closed a membership of fifty, with twelve non-resident members. We have had eleven accessions, two transfers by petition, three dropped by request, and death has removed from our ranks one loyal daughter, Mrs. Anna Hanna Wilson.

We have had nine regular meetings, one call meeting and one open session. We have met all obligations, State and National, and have made the following donations: \$36.50 for the support of one French orphan for one year; \$20 to the Red Cross—proceeds from a war bridge; \$10 to the Civic department of the Lexington Woman's Club for clean up purposes; \$5 toward re-decorating Missouri room in Memorial Continental Hall; \$2 to School of Ozarks to assist in purchasing a heating plant; \$35 to the Missouri D. A. R. Ambulance fund. We pledged \$10 toward King's Highway.

We take pride in the fact that one of our Daughters, Miss Pearl Elizabeth Fulkerson, has enlisted as a Red Cross nurse, and will sail with Kansas City Base Hospital Unit No. 28 to France. As a token of appreciation, the Chapter presented her with a steamer rug.

During the visit of the French Commission to Kansas City, in May, we decided to send a welcome to Marquis de Chambrun, whose grand sire, General Lafayette, our Chapter has honored in name. The greeting was as follows:

"To America's honored guest, Marquis de Chambrun:

The Lafayette-Lexington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lafayette County, Missouri, bring you greeting:—a welcome with the warm hand-clasp of friendship, from a community of people, who, for nearly a century have cherished the deeds of your noble Grand Sire, the illustrious friend of our own Washington. More than a century ago our ancestors who were soldiers in the American Revolution, some of them having had the distinction of serving with Gen. Lafayette, came to this country, the pioneers of the wilderness. They brought little else with them than the exalted things which strong men carry in

their hearts—courage, honor and hero-worship. Settlements about them received the names of those they loved and the new home became "Lafayette" in memory of him whom they honor to-day. In an effort to be worthy of those heroes whose patriotism we revere, we strive to honor what they have honored, to cherish what they have cherished. We will raise our boys to be soldiers; our daughters will sew and weave and nurse for the wounded on the battle front. Above our chapter emblem,—the fleur-de-lis and the blue grass, we raise the two flags now together as one; our red, white and blue, and the tri-color of France.

With sincere regards,

MRS. NANNIE C. STEELE, *Regent*,
MRS. RYLAND TODHUNTER, *Historian*.
Lexington, Mo.
May 6, 1917."

We were pleased a month later to receive the following reply:

"Chambre Des Deputés
Le Marquis de Chambrun
Deputé

On board La Lorraine II
May 19, 1917.

Dear Madam,

Your kind letter, also signed by Mrs. Ryland Todhunter, was handed to me after the members of the Mission had left St. Louis, but I wish, upon our return to France, after the short stay of the French Mission, to thank you most sincerely for your kind words of greeting, and also for the two badges enclosed, worn by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Lexington (Lafayette Chapter).

Let me say how gratifying it was to hear from you, that the memories of Lafayette and Washington remain associated, and revered by the descendants of those who were soldiers in the American Revolution.

Let me also say how much touched I was, both as descendant of Lafayette and member of the French Mission to read your kind and patriotic words.

Believe me, with renewed thanks,

dear Madam,
Very sincerely yours,
CHAMBRUN.

To Mrs. Nannie C. Steele, Regent,
The Lafayette-Lexington Chapter,
Lexington, Mo."

Washington's Birthday was remembered with an informal tea for the members and their friends at the home of Mrs. J. C. Crenshaw. A paper was read on the life of Washington, while the Daughters knitted for sol-

diers. We do not serve refreshments at meetings as formerly, and did away with the expense of a Year Book, having no fixed program of study.

We have canvassed the town in interest of Food Conservation, Liberty Bonds, Baby Bonds and Red Cross. Individual members have purchased bonds of each issue.

To promote patriotism we had shown at our motion picture theatre, "Eagle Wings," and presented the management with a slide showing the flag and flag salute, and requested the "Star Spangled Banner" to be played, and the audience to stand, which custom had not been previously observed. By having Chapter members in charge at the different poles on Registration Day, we assisted in enrolling for war relief service the names of 400 women and marched with our flag in the demonstration.

We have made and shipped to headquarters, in French surgical dressings, Red Cross surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted articles 17,284 pieces. Our most effective work has been accomplished through our D. A. R. Chairman of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, Mrs. S. N. Wilson, who initiated this work in Lexington. Our Red Cross work rooms (the present Regent being chairman) are open every day except Sunday. One class made and presented to the boys of our home company, 130 comfort kits, when they left for Camp Clark. Over 300 lunch boxes and 195 tea towels were also presented.

This has been a most useful and interesting year, working together with a spirit of love and pride for home and country.

(Mrs.) NANNIE C. STEELE,

Regent.

Roswell Chapter (Roswell, New Mexico) has forty members, thirty being resident, active members, who, during the year 1917-1918, have done their part loyally. Their work in knitting represents a purchase of yarn costing \$150. Thirty-five kits have been forwarded to the State Regent and the work is continued. At present, all the articles being knitted are for the Battleship New Mexico. Three sweaters were also given through the Red Cross for Battery A, whose members are nearly all Roswell men.

On February 22, a Washington tea was held at which the freewill offering for French orphans amounted to \$36. \$27 was given the National Society D. A. R. for their Liberty Bond. \$3000 worth of Liberty Bonds have been sold by the Chapter

members and they hold in their own names bonds amounting to \$5600.

60 pints of jelly and preserved fruits have been sent to the hospital at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico. Regular work is done at the Red Cross rooms and a monthly contribution given to their fund. 12 copies of the Constitution of the United States have been placed in public buildings.

An appeal from the Chapter was published in the daily papers of the city for a more patriotic and reverent use of the "Star Spangled Banner," which was kindly received and generally observed. A flag has been given the Boy Scouts and a large flag was presented to the Chapter by one of its members. The subjects of the regular programs for the meetings of the year have been upon different phases of the war and the roll call has been answered by historical events of the month.

Whatever the future may bring, these Daughters will unitedly respond to every call for their country's welfare.

(Mrs. G. W.) VIOLET E. STEVENS,
Historian.

Desoto Chapter (Tampa, Fla.) celebrated Washington's Birthday with a Colonial tea in the Club rooms; a silver donation was made for the French orphans adopted by the Chapter.

This Chapter has a Navy League unit, Mrs. H. C. Macfarlane, Chairman, which has done most efficient work. The Red Cross unit is at work at the home of the Chairman, Mrs. J. M. Towne; a class is in progress which will furnish efficient workers and teachers. An ordinance for the protection of the flag was recently passed by our city council; it was presented by the State Chairman, Mrs. M. W. Carruth, who is honorary Chapter Regent and was made Honorary State Regent at the February Conference. Mrs. M. W. Carruth organized the Red Cross work in Tampa a year ago this March. Mrs. H. C. Macfarlane organized the Council of National Defense work, and later the Comforts Committee of the Navy League.

Desoto Chapter has an enviable place in war service, taking an active part in all drives and work, for the betterment of home and country.

SARA E. M. CARRUTH,
Publicity Chairman.

William Findley Chapter (Palestine, Tex.) was organized in December, 1906, with a membership of 20. Mrs. A. R. Howard organized the Chapter which bears the name of her illustrious ancestor, Capt. William Findley,

and has served continuously as Regent since 1906. Although having the smallest membership of any Chapter in Texas, the amount of work accomplished gives this Chapter a worthy place in Texas D. A. R. History.

The Chapter has been instrumental in all civic and patriotic activities of Palestine and Anderson County. Shortly after war was declared the Chapter presented the city of Palestine with a beautiful flag which was unfurled on the Y. M. C. A. campus. Flag day has been celebrated each year and 6 flag codes have been placed in the city schools. A fund was raised and donated to purchase a suitable market for the King's Highway in Texas. \$75 was contributed to the Belgian Relief Fund. The Chapter has been the leader in Red Cross work, and organized the Red Cross Chapter of Anderson County. \$73 was sent to Washington to provide for the support of 2 French orphans. The members have knitted 14 complete sets for soldiers. \$152 has been contributed to the state scholarship fund at the University of Texas, and a call for funds for Memorial Continental Hall met with a generous response from the members. The Chapter has sent \$1 per member to the National Society on the one hundred thousand Liberty Loan which they took in March. They have also sent 50c. per member to the National Society to aid in the restoration of Tillooy, France. A shipment of jelly was sent to Camp Travis at Christmas for the sick soldiers.

The Chapter has responded to every call that has come from the National Committee on war relief service, and is preparing to raise funds to further other important calls.

The literary and patriotic features of the yearly programs have proven an inspiration to the up-building of Chapter intellectual life: each member contributing her best effort to this phase of the work.

Mrs. Howard, the Regent, has been an able representative from Texas at every meeting of the Continental Congress at Washington since the beginning of Chapter history and no State Conference has failed to have a delegate from this organization.

MRS. W. H. CLIFFORD,
Press Reporter.

The Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter (Lancaster, Ohio) reports more progress in its work the past year than ever before, under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Miss Anna Dickinson Brasee. We have given generously to various charitable objects, among them money for the support of a French and Belgian child for one year.

On Registration Day, June 5, 1917, two young ladies were stationed at each precinct and pinned about 1200 buttons on the coats of all men registering.

The Patriotic Education Committee gave prizes to the schools for the best essays on "Our Flag"; also presented a district school with a wool bunting flag.

On Flag Day an outing was held at the Tatje home, a chicken dinner being served at noon. The flag salute and singing of patriotic songs were also features of the day. On January 22nd the S. A. R. gave an entertainment at the North School Building in honor of the Daughters. There were choice selections on the victrola and a magic lantern exhibition of some excellent views of the Revolution. A joint patriotic meeting of the S. A. R. and D. A. R. was held on Washington's Birthday at the Council Chamber. Hon. Brooks E. Shell and Rev. I. L. Dungan gave stirring speeches, followed by several musical numbers.

Our Chapter had booklets printed and sent to soldiers at Camp Sheridan and in France, as a Christmas greeting from the Daughters.

Lieut. Leon Miesse, husband of one of our members, unfurled the Divisional flag presented by the New York Society, D. A. R., to the Rainbow Division of the National Guards, U. S. A.

We are proud that we were the first patriotic organization here to invest in Liberty Bonds and also sent the first box from Fairfield County for Red Cross purposes.

In our room at the Sherman Memorial Armory we have a service flag made by our Daughters, also an honor roll.

The application papers of Mrs. Maria Allen, a Real Daughter, have been forwarded to Washington and we hope soon to count her one of our own.

BLANCHE MASSEY McMANAMY,
Historian.



PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

A PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS HAS BEEN
OFFERED BY MRS. CHARLES H. BOND, OF BOSTON,
TO THE CHAPTER SENDING IN THE BEST ESSAY
WRITTEN BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS, ON THE
FOLLOWING SUBJECT:

WOULD PRESIDENT WILSON'S DEFINITE PROGRAM (AS STATED IN HIS TERMS OF PEACE, ADDRESSED TO CONGRESS ON JANUARY EIGHTH, 1918), IF ADOPTED AT THE SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR, REMOVE ALL PROBABILITIES OF FUTURE WARS?

THE CONTEST CLOSES FEBRUARY FIRST, 1919

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

Essays must not exceed Five Thousand words (a length of Three Thousand words is suggested as desirable) and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side of paper 8 x 10 inches with a margin of at least 1¼ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered. The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be *accompanied* by a sealed letter giving the writer's name and home address, also name of Chapter which she represents. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled) and addressed to Mrs. Louise J. Bacon, 128 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.



THE JUDGES ARE TO BE SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT
GENERAL, MRS. GUERNSEY, AND ANNOUNCED
AS SOON AS KNOWN

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, April 13, 1918

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Saturday, April 13, 1918, at 10 o'clock.

The Chaplain General read selections from St. John 20: 1-22; Matthew 28: 19; and Colossians 3: 1-4, and following a prayer, the members joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, and showed the following result: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Maupin, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Gedney, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Foster, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Barlow; *State Regents*, Mrs. Cobbs, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Brumbaugh, Mrs. Bahnsen, Mrs. Beck, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Boone, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Wait, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Painter, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Spraker, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Smith, Miss Serpell, Mrs. Hume; *State Vice Regents*, Mrs. Cottle, Mrs. McColl, Mrs. Phillips.

The President General stated that she would have no formal report at that time, inasmuch as she would report to the Congress on the opening day.

Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the Board of Management:

The routine work in the office of the Recording Secretary General has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the February Board meeting were prepared and turned over to the editor of the magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of this meeting were sent to all offices, and the notification cards to the new members admitted by the Board were promptly mailed. The official notices, letters of sympathy, regret, and condolence in connection with the meeting were promptly sent out.

Certificates of membership have been sent to all members to date. The letter authorized by the Board to be sent to the former

President General, Mrs. Story, asking that she come to the Hall and sign all certificates remaining unsigned before the congress was duly sent out under registered mail, but no reply has been received from her as to when she would come to the Hall and sign them, neither have any of the certificates sent to her in October been returned.

In accordance with motion passed by the National Board some time ago, that one of the clerks in the building should be a notary, Mrs. Ezekiel has been commissioned a notary public for the convenience of the National Society and the members having business requiring the notary seal at the Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell read also the following recommendations of the Executive Committee adopted since the last meeting of the Board:

Recommendations of Executive Committee Adopted at the Meeting Held April 12, 1918

That Miss Flora Fernald be detailed from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General to act as private secretary to the President General, with the understanding that before the opening of the Twenty-ninth Congress she shall be returned to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General as Chief Clerk.

That Miss Jean Jackson be transferred from the office of the Recording Secretary General to the office of the Corresponding Secretary General as Chief Clerk of said office at a salary of \$100 per month—she to act as clerk for the Finance Committee, \$10 per month of her salary to be chargeable to said Committee.

That Mrs. Edna S. Cumings be made the second clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General at a salary of \$75 per month, she to also act as clerk for the Building and Grounds Committee; \$10 per month of her salary to be chargeable to said Committee.

That inasmuch as Miss Lucile Hardesty of the Treasurer General's office has been offered a salary by the Red Cross that can not be met by us, her resignation has been accepted to take effect the evening of April 13, and that

Miss Janie H. Glasscock be employed in the Record room of the Treasurer General's office at a salary of \$50 per month, commencing May 1, and, if satisfactory, to be placed upon the permanent roll July 1 at \$55. Miss Glasscock has been in the employ of the Society since February 26, therefore she is given this salary at this time.

That the National Society at the end of the present arrangement with the Lippincott Company meet the increased price for the publishing of the magazine (as covered by their letter filed with the Committee).

The adoption of the report of the Recording Secretary General, carrying with it the adoption of the recommendations of the Executive Committee as read was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

According to the Ruling of the Twenty-second Continental Congress I present no Organizing Regents for confirmation or Chapters to be authorized.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

The adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Mrs. Foster, and carried.

Mrs. Clarke read her report as follows:

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the last Board meeting I have received nearly two hundred sketches, reports from State and Chapter Historians and many letters. These cover a wide range of work and all most satisfactory. From these reports I have made a résumé of the work of the past year to report to the Congress.

One volume of the Lineage Book is ready for distribution. The records of the second volume have been prepared and will soon go to press, but it is difficult to secure a printer on account of the great demands on the printers in Washington. The work on the Lineage Book for next year is well along.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN DUDLEY CLARKE,
Historian General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Clarke, seconded by Miss Barlow and carried.

Mrs. Fowler gave the following report.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As I am to give a full report to Congress, I beg leave, at this time, to give only the accessions to the library since the February Board meeting.

The list includes 90 books, 4 pamphlets and 12 periodicals. Seventy books were presented, 11 purchased and 9 received in exchange.

Books

Publications of the Arkansas Historical Association. 3 volumes. Fayetteville, 1906, 1908, 1911. Presented by the "Mary Fuller Percival" Chapter.

History of Bethel, Sudbury Canada, Oxford County, Maine, 1768-1890. By William B. Lapham. Augusta, 1891. Presented by "Koussinoc" Chapter.

Eastport and Passamaquoddy. By William H. Kilby. Eastport, 1888. Presented by Mr. A. W. Barber through "Columbia" Chapter.

Beside Old Hearstons. By Abram English Brown. Presented by wife of the author.

Vital Records of Harvard, Mass. Compiled by Thomas W. Baldwin. Boston, 1918.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. 24 volumes. Presented by Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, State Regent of Massachusetts, D. A. R.

George Rogers Clark's Sketch of His Campaign in the Illinois, 1778-9. Cincinnati, 1907. Presented by "Our Flag" Chapter.

Notes on Old Gloucester County, N. J. Compiled and edited by Frank H. Stuart. Volume 1. Camden, 1917. Presented by the author.

Early Records of Town of Derryfield, N. H., 1751-1800. Edited by George Waldo Browne. 2 volumes. Manchester, 1905-6.

Vital Records of Londonderry, N. H. Compiled by Daniel Gage Annis. Manchester, 1914. The last three volumes presented by the "Molly Stark" Chapter.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for 1916. Springfield, 1917. Presented by the Illinois State Historical Society.

History of Pioneer Kentucky. By R. S. Cotterill. Cincinnati, 1917.

Kentucky State Historical Society Register. Volume 15. Frankfort, 1917.

History of Marshfield, Mass. By Lysander Salmon Richards. 2 volumes. Plymouth, 1901. Presented by the author through the "Tea Rock" Chapter.

Centennial Celebration of the Foundation of the University of Maryland, 1907. Baltimore, 1908. Presented by Mrs. Charles A. W. Briscoe.

Commemorative and Biographical Encyclopedia of the Juniata Valley, embracing the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and

Perry. 2 volumes. Chambersburg, 1897. Presented by Mrs. Mary Hensch Willis and daughter, Grace, through Mrs. Clayton P. Emig.

King and Queen County, Virginia. By Rev. Alfred Bagby. New York, 1908. Presented by "Our Flag" Chapter.

Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. 4 volumes. 1906-1913.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Volume 71. Boston, 1917.

New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings. New Series. Volume 11. 1917.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Volume 48. New York, 1917.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly. Volume 11. Columbus, 1917.

Patriotic Marylander. Volume 3. Baltimore, 1917. Presented by Maryland "Daughters."

Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Penna. By Hendrick B. Wright. Philadelphia, 1872. Presented by Mrs. George P. Conway.

History of Town of Rockingham, Vermont. By Lyman Simpson Hayes. Bellows Falls, 1907. Presented by "William French" Chapter.

History of Salem, N. H. By Edgar Little. Concord, 1907.

Vital Records of Salem, Mass. Volume 2.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History. Volume 2. Presented by "Dover and Foxcroft" Chapter.

South Carolina Historical Magazine. Volume 18. Charleston, 1917.

Somerset County (N. J.) Historical Quarterly. Somerville, 1917. Volume 6. Presented by "General Frelinghuysen" Chapter.

Virginia Magazine of History & Biography. Volume 25. Richmond, 1917.

History of Weare, N. H., 1735-1888. By William Little. Lowell, 1888.

History of Washington, N. H., 1768-1886. Claremont, 1886.

History of Woodstock, Maine. By William B. Lapham. Portland, 1882. Presented by Miss Margaret A. Baker, of "Abigail Whitman" Chapter.

William and Mary College Quarterly. Volume 25. Richmond, 1917.

Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia, from 1768 to 1795. Embracing the life of Jesse Hughes and other noted scouts of the Trans-Allegheny. By Lucullus Virgil McWhorter. Hamilton, 1915. Presented by "Our Flag" Chapter.

Andrews Genealogy and Alliances. By Clara Berry Wyker. Decatur, 1917. Presented by the author.

Memoir and Personal Recollections of J. B. Corey. Pittsburgh, 1914. Presented by "Columbia" Chapter.

The Day Genealogy. Record of the descendants of Jacob Day and an incomplete record of Anthony Day. Boston, 1916. Presented by Mrs. Edward B. Olney, Regent of "Francis Scott" Chapter.

Memorial of the Morses; containing the history of seven persons of the name who settled in America in the 17th century. By Abner Morse. Boston, 1850. Presented for "Sea Coast Defence" Chapter by Mrs. Stephen C. Luce, Regent.

Life and Times of David Humphrey, Soldier, Statesman, Poet, "Beloved of Washington". By Frank Landon Humphrey. 2 volumes. New York, 1917. Presented by the author.

Year Book American Clan Gregor Society, 1917. Presented by the Society.

Descendants of Reinold and Matthew Marvin. By Charles F. and William T. R. Marvin. Boston, 1904.

Washington, the Man of Action. By Frederick Trevor Hill. New York, 1914.

General Orders of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Revolution, issued at Newburgh on the Hudson, 1782-1783. Compiled by Edward C. Boynton. Newburgh, 1883. Presented by Miss Marian Rodney McKim, State Historian of Delaware.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R., Volume 17. Washington.

Report of the N. S. D. A. R. to the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending October 11, 1916. Washington, 1917.

The Naval Temple, containing a complete history of the battles fought by the Navy of the United States, from 1794 to the present time. Published by Barber Badger. Boston, 1816. Presented by Mrs. George E. Lamb, State Librarian of Vermont, D. A. R.

Chapter Year Books, 1917-1918. 4 volumes. *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1833-1836*. 2 volumes. Richmond, 1833-1836. Presented by the "Virginia Daughters."

History of Rutland County, Virginia. 1832. Presented by "Ann Story" Chapter.

Where American Independence Began. By Daniel Munro Wilson. Presented by "Abigail Phillips Quincy" Chapter.

Lloyd Family. By H. W. Lloyd. Presented by Blanche Annis Miller, of La Fayette, Indiana.

PAMPHLETS

History of Nansemond County, Va. By Joseph B. Dunn.

Isle of Wight County, Va. By E. M. Morrison. The above two presented by Mrs. Milnor Ljungstedt.

Inscriptions from the First Parish Cemetery, Centre Street, Newton Centre, Mass. Con-

tributed by Miss Lucy E. Ayer, of "Margaret Corbin" Chapter. Typewritten.

Historic Monuments and Memorials of Illinois. By Mrs. J. H. Hanley. Presented by the author.

A Genealogical Chart of Some of the Descendants of John Trumbull of England and Massachusetts Bay. Presented by Mrs. Louis Richmond Cheney and Miss Eliza Trumbull Stickney.

PERIODICALS

Chicago Woman's Club Bulletin, February.

The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, September.

The Liberty Bell, January, April.

Maryland Historical Magazine, March.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin, April.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April.

New York Public Library Bulletin, March.

Newport Historical Society Bulletin, April.

News Letter, National Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, March.

Presbyterian Historical Society Journal, March.

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, January.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Mrs. Fowler, seconded by Mrs. Pulsifer and carried.

Miss Earlow, as Curator General and Chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee, read the following report:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report on the following accessions to the Museum, received since the February Board Meeting:

Canteen, carried by Richard Arthur, a Revolutionary soldier, presented by Mrs. B. T. Hunt in honor of her father, Franklin Hough Arthur, New York.

Pair of antique gold eyeglasses used by Colonel Andrews, ancestor of donor; and piece of satin gown worn by great-great-aunt of donor at Court of St. James, under George III, presented by Mrs. Richard H. Maynard through Mrs. J. Edward Duker, State Chairwoman of Maryland.

Two mother-of-pearl fans and five pieces of china, presented by Mrs. Williard T. Block,

through Mrs. Frederick Ball, State Chairman of Illinois.

Eleven manuscript sermons, dated 1750-1799, written by Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, great-great-grandfather of donor, Miss Aveline Flagg.

Silver tablespoon, presented by Mrs. Charles Bailey.

Sampler, made by Betsy Wheeler in 1814; pocket, white linen embroidered in blue; two forks; blue silk quilted "pumpkin hood"; two caps; infant's bib; three pairs undersleeves, embroidered; shoulder cape; eight embroidered collars; one lace collar; waist of infant's gown, embroidered; three hand woven linen towels, with initials; hand woven linen pillow case, with initials; hand woven linen table cloth; all owned by ancestor of donor, presented by Mrs. Alice Wheeler Jenks.

Mount Vernon plate of Canton china, presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Trunk, presented by Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh; through Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, State Chairman of District of Columbia.

Shaving mug, lustre ware, belonging to Jonathan Shearer, presented by Mrs. Alvah Lemont Fogg, through Miss Olive Kitchen, State Chairman of Michigan.

A twenty dollar bill of "Continental Currency" bearing signature of Col. Wm. Maxwell, great-great-grandfather of donor, Mrs. Horace C. Avery, through Miss Sallie Yewell, State Chairman of Florida.

Silhouette of a member of the Townsend family; sampler, work of Judith Townsend, 1803; spectacles worn by Judith Townsend; spectacles worn by Judith Swain; spectacles worn by Humphrey Swain; quilt made by Judith Townsend; all presented by Mrs. L. H. Swain.

Tea measuring spoon, silver, presented by Mrs. C. K. Shoemaker.

Tea chest, dating from *Mayflower*, presented by Mrs. R. W. Snitcher, through Mrs. William C. Mulford, State Chairman of New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

The acceptance of my report was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Miss Crowell and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 800 applications presented to the Board and 546 supplemental

papers verified; permits issued for insignia 462, ancestral bars 297, and recognition pins 266.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 604; supplemental, 452; papers returned unverified, original, 18; supplemental, 112; new records verified, 368.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried, *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 800 applicants for membership.* The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 800 applicants, and the President General declared them members of the National Society.

The Registrar General expressed her appreciation and that of her clerical force to the Board for the coöperation and consideration extended in granting requests for extra clerks, office equipment, etc., which had enabled them to bring the work up to date as it never had been before. Miss Pierce stated that that morning every paper in the office that could be verified, so far as the clerical force could do so, both original applications and supplementary papers, had been verified. The Registrar General called attention to the number of

original applications unverified waiting for further information, every one of which had been examined, and concerning which correspondence had been entered into with the registrars of the Chapters, as all official correspondence regarding applications for membership through Chapters by courtesy was carried on through the Chapter official. Many instances had come to her attention where the Chapter registrar was not attending to her duties. Many of the 604 applications held in the office might have been verified and the applicants admitted at that meeting had the local Chapter officer responded promptly to requests for information from the National office. A summary according to States showed that some States had only one paper remaining unverified in the office, the number running up to 44 papers from one State. Miss Pierce announced that the work having been brought up to date, there had been adopted a new plan of work, to go into effect the Monday following the Congress, which called for the handling of supplemental papers each month just as expeditiously as the original applications. *The acceptance of my report* was moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston then read her report as Treasurer General.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from February 1 to March 31, 1918.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1918. \$584.69

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$63,428; initiation fees, \$1,585; certificates, \$7; copying lineage, \$1.50; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$10.57; directory, \$3.59; duplicate papers and lists, \$64.66; exchange, \$0.30; hand books, \$4; interest, \$44.05; index to Library books, \$4.31; lineage, \$135.02; magazine subscriptions, \$740.10; advertisements, \$2,143.53; single copies, \$112.89; proceedings, \$4.15; remembrance books, \$1.37; rent from furniture, \$3.68; ribbon, \$1.43; rosettes, \$0.30. sale of paper, \$4.60; slot machine, \$2.90; stationery, \$0.52; telephone, \$30.30; use of slides, \$27.06; War Relief service markers, \$59.16; Auditorium events, \$100; contribution for library books, \$17; contribution for War Relief service supplies, \$126.80; refund War Relief postage, \$34.80; refund State Regent's postage, \$20. Total receipts

68,718.59

Outstanding checks prior to April 1, 1915.

\$69,303.28

99.00

\$69,402.28

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: Annual dues, \$698; initiation fees, \$33.....	\$731.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$448.23; postage, \$5; ribbon, sharpening erasers and telegrams, \$2.31.....	455.54
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$380; officers' lists, \$10.18; Robert's Rules of Order, \$1; postage and telegrams, \$18.78; cards and stamp, \$1.50.....	411.46
Certificates: clerical service, \$170; certificates, \$360.03; engrossing and dating, \$288.58; postage, \$182; expressage and freight, \$18.96	1,019.57
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$302.14; postage, \$50.50; cards, paper and envelopes, \$12.65.....	365.29
Registrar General: clerical service, \$1,762.81; binding records, \$103.50; book, cards, folders, paper and basket, \$54.35; circulars and guides, \$45.75; postage and telegrams, \$88.05; lists to Caldwell, \$10	2,064.46
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$1,692.13; books, blanks, cards, files, paper and ink pad, \$200.09; postage, \$23; expressage and typewriter repairs, \$1.14	1,916.36
Historian General: clerical service	401.65
Director General, Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution: clerical service	75.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$370; accessions, \$106.72; cards and paper, \$8.80; postage and expressage, \$6.51; typewriter repairs, \$0.75	492.78
Curator General: clerical service, \$192.50; postage, \$1.34; eradicator, \$0.25	194.09
General Office: clerical service, \$243.68; clerical service, magazine, \$92.17; messenger, \$49; flowers, \$28; postage, \$48.55; car tickets, drayage and bicycle repairs, \$6.44; slips for Constitutions, \$44.25; supplies, \$242.89; stamped envelopes, \$662.87; expense, 22nd February celebration, \$175	1,592.85
Committees: Auditing, postage, \$0.58; Building and Grounds, telegram, \$0.95; Bureau of Lectures and Slides, clerical service, \$12.98; slides, \$31.50; circulars, boxes, paper and packing, \$6.64; postage, telegrams, and expressage, \$10.12; Finance, clerical service, \$20; Liquidation and Endowment, clerical service, \$2.83; circulars, \$18.50; postage, \$4.85; National Old Trails Road, postage, \$20; Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School, postage, \$0.50; Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, postage, \$2; Reciprocity, postage, \$3.35; Revision of the Constitution, circulars, \$88.75; War Relief Service, clerical service, \$107.70; circulars, bulletins, cards and envelopes, \$381.86; books, cards and slides, \$2.35; markers, \$148.75; postage, \$195.50; expressage, \$12.11; telegrams, telephone and messenger service, \$11.75.....	1,083.57
Expense Continental Hall: building pay roll, \$1,169.15; electric current and gas, \$107.07; coal, \$684.30; altering signs, repairs and hauling ashes, \$56.96; connecting gas range and plate, \$14; towels and service, \$27.18; paints and oils, \$88.45; hardware supplies, \$29.10; building supplies, \$81.31; installing gas, \$92.28; shades and lights, \$88.83; repairs to steam pipes and radiators, \$40.41; balance, cleaning and pointing up stone work, \$1,550; painting 8 rooms, \$409; additional premium on accident insurance, \$4.56	4,442.60
Printing machine: printer, \$67.65; supplies, \$3.75.....	71.40
Magazine: clerical service, \$35.26; cards, slips, envelopes, files, basket, perforator, and expressage, \$40.87; postage, \$76.50; sharpening eraser, \$0.10; Chairman, clerical service, \$31.75; travelling expenses, \$79.06; postage, telegrams and tubes, \$17.05; Editor,	

salary \$200; postage, \$24.10; slips, pen block, tray and stamp, \$4.80; stationery, \$14.75; telegrams, \$2.10; Genealogical Editor, expense "Notes and Queries," \$60; postage, \$6; printing and mailing December, 1917, to March, 1918, issues, \$4,047.67; cuts, \$335.31; 10,000 booklets, \$141.58; index, \$30.23; patriotic articles, \$182; parliamentary articles, \$90; work of R. R. Bowker Co., May to August, 1913, \$1,076; interest on \$10,000 loan, \$123.29..	\$6,618.42
Auditing accounts	250.00
Auditorium events: labor, lights and refund	42.50
D. A. R. Reports: postage	5.00
Furniture and Fixtures: electric portables, \$7; adding machine, \$220.50; cabinet, \$87.25; typewriter, \$105.....	419.75
Lineage: old volumes, \$14.13; postage and expressage, \$8.71; refunds, \$2	24.84
Notes payable (Current Fund)	10,000.00
Interest on notes payable	78.47
Proceedings: postage and refunds	3.61
Remembrance Books: clerical service, \$44.06; 2,000 copies and addressing, \$181.42	225.48
State Regents' postage	193.20
Stationery	109.72
Support, Real Daughters	496.00
Telephone: service and toll	99.92
Twenty-seventh Congress: Committees: Credential, clerical service, \$112.94; blanks, circulars, paper, cards and carbon, \$97.45; postage, \$97.75; Hospitality, circulars, paper and book, \$11.80; postage and telegrams, \$23.84; House, invitations, \$33.87; cleaners, \$7; postage, \$11.25; Reception, telegrams, \$0.38; Transportation, paper, \$3.15; postage, \$8.20	407.63
Interest transferred:	
American International College Fund	\$38.93
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. School Fund	14.30
	53.23
Total disbursements	\$34,345.39
	\$35,056.89
Transferred to the Permanent Fund	10,000.00
Balance, March 31, 1918	\$25,056.89
PERMANENT FUND	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1918	\$5,217.15
RECEIPTS	
Charter Fees	\$60.00
Life Membership Fees	500.00
Continental Hall Contributions	238.22
Land Contributions	182.50
Liberty Loan Fund	10,725.70
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	13.10
Commission on Recognition Pins	36.40
Rent from land	667.33
Total receipts	12,423.25
	\$17,640.40
Transferred from Current Fund, by order of the National Board of Management	10,000.00
	\$27,640.40

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

373

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes Payable, Land		\$9,563.15
Interest on Notes Payable, Land		1,743.05
Revenue stamps		9.60
Painting: Alabama Room	\$77.60	
Delaware Room	59.90	
District of Columbia Room	59.00	
Indiana Room	93.70	
Maine Room	61.60	
Massachusetts Room	58.70	
Michigan Room	45.60	
New York Room	93.70	
Ohio Room	104.80	
Texas Room	66.10	
Virginia Room	61.60	
West Virginia Room	55.90	
		<hr/>
Book for Library		838.20
Record case room, District of Columbia		13.00
Slip covers, room, Maine		57.82
Hand rail and plate, stairway, Vermont		30.40
Interest:		125.50
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund	\$75.89	
Philippine Scholarship Fund	56.50	
		<hr/>
		132.39
Total disbursements		<hr/>
		\$12,513.11
Balance, March 31, 1918		<hr/>
		\$15,127.29
		<hr/>
Petty Cash Fund		<hr/>
		\$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	\$2,209.01	
Receipts	15.00	
Interest	38.93	
Balance		<hr/>
		\$2,262.94

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	\$54.60	
Interest	75.89	
Balance		<hr/>
		130.49

LIBERTY BONDS

Receipts	\$2,655.98	
Disbursements	2,655.98	
		<hr/>

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$1,520.60	
Disbursements	1,520.60	
		<hr/>

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918	\$715.07	
Interest	14.30	
Balance		<hr/>
		729.37

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918.....	\$2,752.44	
Receipts	270.00	
Receipts (Philippines Chapter, U. S. Liberty Bonds).....	300.00	
Interest	97.45	
	<u>\$3,419.89</u>	
Disbursements (3-4 per cent. U. S. Liberty Bonds).....	300.00	
Balance		\$3 119.89

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918.....	\$173.00	
Receipts	25.00	
Balance		198.00

RED CROSS

Receipts	\$113.00	
Disbursements	113.00	

WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, January 31, 1918.....	\$13.39	
Receipts	21,988.53	
	<u>\$22,001.92</u>	
Disbursements	14,119.25	
Balance		7,882.67
		<u>\$14,323.36</u>

RECAPITULATION

Fund	Bal. Jan. 31, 1918	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. Mar. 31, 1918
Current	\$584.69	\$68,817.59	\$44,345.39	\$25,056.89
Permanent	5,217.15	22,423.25	12,513.11	15,127.29
American International College.....	2,209.01	53.93	.....	2,262.94
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean..	54.60	75.89	.....	130.49
Liberty Bonds .....	.....	2,655.98	2,655.98	.....
Patriotic Education .....	.....	1,520.60	1,520.60	.....
Patriots' Mem. D. A. R. School..	715.07	14.30	.....	729.37
Philippine Scholarship	2,752.44	667.45	300.00	3,119.89
Preservation of Historical Spots..	173.00	25.00	.....	198.00
Red Cross .....	.....	113.00	113.00	.....
War Relief Service	13.39	21,988.53	14,119.25	7,882.67
Petty cash	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Totals	\$12,219.35	\$118,355.52	\$75,567.33	\$55,007.54

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, American Security and Trust Bank	\$15,127.29
Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	39,380.25
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's hands).....	500.00
Total	<u>\$55,007.54</u>

INDEBTEDNESS

The indebtedness has been reduced, viz.:

Current Fund	\$10,000.00
On Mortgage covering Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 11.....	2,000.00
On Note for Lots 12 to 16.....	7,563.16
	<hr/>
	\$19,563.16

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence, on account of illness, of the Chairman, Mrs. Hanger.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your Auditing Committee has the honor to report as follows:

Reports of the Treasurer General have been received for the months of February and March, also reports for the same months from the American Audit Company. They have been compared, checked in detail and totals and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Pierce, and carried, *that the report of the Auditor be accepted.*

The Treasurer General reported total deceased since February meeting 230, resigned 199, reinstated 40. The Board rose in memory of the 230 members who had passed away. Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that the 40 members be reinstated.*

The Treasurer General reported that an adding machine had been much needed in her office for some time and asked that her action in purchasing this machine be approved by the Board. Moved by Mrs. Fletcher, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried, *that we approve the purchase of the adding machine.*

A letter was read by the Treasurer General which was written by a member of one of the Chapters and forwarded to her by the Chapter, expressing such unpatriotic sentiments that the Board was requested to take action in the matter. Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and unanimously carried, *that Blanche E. Holley be expelled from this Society.* The Treasurer General was instructed to place the letter in the vault for safekeeping. After considerable discussion a motion was

offered by Mrs. Maupin to prevent the wearing of the insignia of the National Society by persons expelled for disloyalty to the United States Government. Action on this motion was deferred until later in the day.

The report of the Finance Committee was read by Mrs. Brumbaugh as Chairman.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit to you a very brief report for the months of February and March.

The Committee has held two meetings during this time for the consideration of matters which have been presented to it.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$59,434.62, of which the largest expenditures have been for:

Committee expenses and	
War Relief disbursements	\$10,874.19
Clerical service	6,300.29
Magazine	4,967.24
Employes of Hall	1,187.05
Patriotic Education	1,520.60
Postage	1,511.00

Respectfully submitted,
CATHARINE E. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Chairman.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was read by Mrs. Pulsifer as follows:

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

For the months of February and March I have to report that 679 letters have been received and 636 have been written. At the prescribed time, according to the Constitution, 1,750 copies of the Proposed Revision of the Constitution and an Amendment were sent to the National Officers and to the Chapters,

and in addition to this the following supplies have been sent to the Chapters making request for same:

Application blanks	7,659
Leaflets, "How to Become a Member"	685
General information	663
Transfer cards	694
Constitutions	524

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The adoption of my report was moved by Mrs. Pulsifer, seconded by Mrs. Fowler, and carried.

Miss Serpell presented to the Library from the Virginia Daughters Journals of the House of Delegates, 1833-1836, two volumes, and Mrs. Ellison presented twenty-four volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, thus giving the Library the complete set. The Librarian General accepted, with much appreciation, on behalf of the Society, these valuable gifts.

Mrs. Johnston announced that word had just come of the death of Mrs. Joseph B. Quarles, ex-Vice-President General from Wisconsin, whose husband while in Congress was instrumental in having passed a bill for the protection of our flag. The Board rose in memory of Mrs. Quarles, one of the oldest members of the Society.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee, gave the report of that Committee as follows:

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

In submitting the final report of the Building and Grounds Committee for the year from April, 1917, to April, 1918, the Chairman has great pleasure in reporting the final completion of all repairs undertaken during the year, both within and without the building.

Since our report at the February meeting of the National Board of Management the painting and interior decoration of the Library under the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and of the record room of the Treasurer General by the State of Maryland has been completed. We regret that the order from the State of California for the redecorating of the room cared for by that State was received only this past week, too late for the work to be done before the coming Congress, but the order will be executed as soon as possible. This leaves only the room of Tennessee, the Museum, and the Vestibule, for which no arrangement has been made for refinishing.

The handsome furniture for the Kentucky room has been received and placed.

The State of Texas has installed in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General a handsome mahogany bookcase, a much-needed addition to facilitate the work in that office, and the filing cabinet approved some months ago by the Board for the office of the Registrar General has been received and is in use.

Mazda burners have been placed on all electric fixtures in the rooms used for offices, by which a much more brilliant light is secured at about one-half the former expense.

The preceding Committee of Building and Grounds left us a legacy of three recommendations, two of which have already been put into execution, and we now report the accomplishment of the third, viz., the shading of the side lights on the floor of the Auditorium by ground glass globes. In addition to this, the electric lights in the ceiling above the platform in the Auditorium have been shaded by inverted domes.

The entire building has been cleaned and put in order for the coming Congress by the superintendent and the house force under him.

Yet with all these things accomplished, your Committee unanimously agrees that a few things yet remain to be done to put the building in perfect condition, and we, therefore, recommend for the consideration of this Board:

First, the painting and redecorating of the interior of the Auditorium. This is much needed, as an inspection of walls and wood-work will reveal.

Second. That provision be made as soon as possible for an enlargement of our storage space for coal. Our present capacity is for only seventy-five tons, less than half of what we use. During the past winter, the most severe on record, we consumed nearly two hundred tons, and had it not been for the kindly consideration of the District Fuel Commission in permitting the dealer to deliver contracted coal to us we would have been compelled to close the building. We should have a storage capacity of at least two hundred and twenty-five tons, so that a sufficient supply for the winter can be delivered during the summer months. This might be provided by excavation on the land we now own in the rear of the building, adjoining and connecting with our present place of storage.

Third. We would again call your attention to the need of adequate protection for the doors and windows opening on to the north and south porticoes, and the suggestion offered by the President General at the Board Meeting in April, 1917, that ornamental iron grills be provided for the protection of these doors and

windows. The need for this protection is very great and becomes more imperative under present war conditions.

Fourth. We would also call your attention again to the need of a suitable permanent guard rail at the front entrance of our building and the daily danger of accident from its absence.

Fifth. The need is also imperative that some measures be taken for protection of our building from outside fire. The erection of so many non-fireproof war emergency buildings on the blocks along 18th Street necessitates serious consideration of the possibilities that might arise should a conflagration develop among these buildings, particularly with a strong west wind sweeping in our direction. All the records of the National Society embraced in the offices of the Treasurer General and the Registrar General (both located on the west side of our building), and which are priceless because they could not be replaced, would be exposed to possible destruction in the event of a catastrophe such as we have mentioned. We, therefore, recommend the adequate protection of all windows on the west or exposed side of the building by steel or fireproof shutters.

Sixth. We also call attention to the immediate necessity of leveling up the tile flooring of the two porticoes. This has so settled in many places that rain and snow fill the hollows thus formed and seeps through the mortar and undermining of the stone work.

Seventh. As good housekeepers are known not alone by the care given to their front lawn, but by the grounds in the rear as well, we, therefore, recommend that the plot of land lying between Memorial Continental Hall and the building of the Council of National Defense be cleared, graded and made attractive.

Eighth. The Society is much indebted to the untiring and sympathetic co-operation of the Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, in all the repairs and alterations made about the building. This, of course, is the duty of his position, but his official interest could have flagged many times, without censure, had he not been more than simply loyal to the interests of the Society. He has personally supervised all improvements and repairs, and has been constantly on the alert for the slightest opportunity to spare the Society every possible expense, even when it has meant increased labor. During the past months the difficulty of securing reliable assistance about the building has made it necessary for him to do much additional work himself, and the use of more rooms for office space has added to the work of caring for the building. In justice to the house force under him, who have been loyal to our Society, he

has heretofore recommended an increase in pay for them, which has been granted by this Board, but for himself he has asked nothing. Our former Superintendent received a salary of \$125.00 per month. Your Committee, therefore, recommends to your Board consideration that the salary of our present Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, be increased from \$100.00 to \$125.00 per month.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Chairman, Building and Grounds Committee.

The adoption of the report of the Building and Grounds Committee was moved by Mrs. Boone, seconded by Mrs. Spencer, and carried.

Mrs. Minor stated that she had no formal written report as Chairman of Magazine Committee, inasmuch as her full report would be given to the Congress, but she would make the recommendation that the Parliamentary page be discontinued in the magazine; that at the time she had conferred with the editor as to engaging General Robert to conduct a parliamentary page it had seemed that it would be of great value to the Daughters, but after running the page for five months it had been found that so few Daughters availed themselves of the privilege of writing General Robert on parliamentary questions that it seemed an extravagance to longer continue it. There being no objection, the President General ruled that this permission would be granted.

Miss Lincoln stated she had no report as editor to make; she was appreciative of the help given her by the President General, the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and the National Board of Management in allowing her to carry out her ideas for the MAGAZINE; that she had been fortunate also in securing contributions of splendid articles, and she trusted the Board would like the May and June numbers as well as they seemed to have enjoyed the April number. The President General announced that North Dakota was the winner in the percentage contest, and Pennsylvania had won the \$50 bond in the second contest. As North Dakota had requested that their prize also be converted into a Liberty Bond, both presentations would be made during the Congress.

The President General informed the States having candidates for Vice-President General that at a convenient time during the Congress the representatives from those States would draw for the order in which their candidates would be nominated, which order would also be followed in the printing of the names on the ballot.

The President General reviewed the various

matters that had remained unsettled during the past few years, most of which had gradually been closed up. One of the questions that had not been settled was that of the china which had been ordered by the Chairman of the Banquet Hall Committee after the design had been approved by the Memorial Continental Hall Committee and the matter thoroughly gone into at the meeting of the Board. All of the action taken in this matter was reviewed by the President General, many of the members present who were members of the Board at the time recalling the various circumstances, and it was shown that the china had been taken out of bond and paid for by Mrs. Bassett personally, but as soon as the National Society discharged its obligation the china would be paid for by the contributions of Chapters and the china placed in the Banquet Hall where it belonged. It was stated that if it were possible to procure china like this at the present time the price would be more than three times what was originally paid for it. After some discussion the motion of Mrs. Foster, *that this Board instruct the Treasurer General to pay from Banquet Hall Fund as far as possible and balance from Current Fund the amount due Mrs. Bassett for china*, was seconded by Mrs. Howell, and carried.

Recess taken for luncheon at 12.30 P.M.

Afternoon session called to order at 2.10 o'clock. Miss Crowell read a letter of greeting to the Board from the State Regent of the Orient, who was in this country and had expected to attend the Board meeting and the Congress, but was prevented on account of illness. Moved by Mrs. Wait, seconded by Mrs. Painter, and carried, *that a greeting be sent Mrs. Lobingier*, State Regent of the Orient, who is detained by illness from attending this meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Maupin reported that the Regent of her Chapter had lost her husband, and the Recording Secretary General was requested to see that a letter of condolence was sent Mrs. Nash.

The report of Mrs. Hanger, in charge of the registration blanks and the collection of the pledges for the training of women, was read by the Recording Secretary General in the absence of Mrs. Hanger.

Report of Mrs. Hanger

Madame President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

When the Board adjourned in February I continued, as per your instructions, the work of compiling the lists of names of those pledging and those willing to enter a training camp

for women. You remember that I reported at that time the lists were not complete, as about 1500 papers remained to be examined. The registration blanks, or questionnaires, did not call for street address, therefore, could not be copied when lists were made. In order that pledges might be redeemed and the "D. A. R. Company of the States" financed, these addresses were necessary, I felt, to enable the State Regents to reach without delay those who made pledges. Up to this time I had only scanty volunteer help. I had a conference with the President General relative to the amount of work still to be done on the papers and the task of looking up these addresses was assigned by the President General to the clerks in the Organizing Secretary General's office. I also had the help of the Curator General's clerk and a clerk was assigned at that time to the War Relief Service Committee. I also called the attention of the President General to the fact that through our Director of Publicity, Mrs. Wait, the National Service School had requested that names for the "D. A. R. Company of the States" be enrolled with them by March 25th instead of April 2nd. In view of the amount of work ahead, the shortness of the time allowed, the great distances, and delay in mails, the President General agreed with me that it seemed inadvisable to issue an official bulletin setting forth a project the financing of which was uncertain. The bulletin relative to the "Company of the States" was omitted for this reason upon order of the President General.

I proceeded with the work, sending out on March 9th the completed lists of those "pledging" and those "willing to enter training camp." I want to apologize for those lists—not for any inaccuracy or incompleteness, but for the red-inked addresses. These ink marks were, however, time-savers. The lists of those "willing to enter camp" were furnished to the National Service School, who sent their circulars relative to camp to each name as listed. I sent duplicates of this list to each State Regent; also a list of those in her State "pledging" toward a training camp; a copy of the registration blanks or questionnaires sent out last summer; two circulars from the National Service School and the following letter:

"MY DEAR MADAM STATE REGENT:

"I am enclosing a list of the D. A. R. members in your State who have pledged toward paying the expenses of a girl to be given training in a 'training camp for women,' as specified on the D. A. R. War Relief Service blanks sent out last summer.

"In explanation of this list, I would say,

that where no sum appears after a name it indicates that the full amount (\$30), as stated on the blank, has been pledged. Where a pledge has been modified, it is so indicated in parenthesis, as copied from the original blank. In an endeavor to further aid you, I have added the Chapter and house address, wherever possible.

"The National Service School, which will hold its third encampment in Washington from April 22nd to June 1st, suggested to the National Society, through the D. A. R. War Relief Service Committee, that each State Regent appoint a girl or woman from her State to take the training, those so appointed to be known as the D. A. R. 'Company of the States.' The National Society voted to accept this suggestion, also that tuition, uniform and railroad expenses of the student so appointed should be met. We are very anxious to be able to meet the expense, incident to the 'Company of the States,' but of course must have the money, in order to do so.

"Will you please write each member as per this list, asking them if they are now ready to redeem the pledges? I trust that you will be willing to cooperate with me in this work, asking that each pledge be met promptly, remittances to be sent to your State Treasurer, who will be equally prompt, I hope, in making remittances to the Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

"I also enclose a list of those in your State who have, according to the blanks, signified their willingness to enter a camp. The National Service School will send them literature as I have furnished them this duplicate list.

"Any woman over 18 years of age is eligible. Further information may be obtained by writing to the National Service School, 1635 20th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Cordially yours,

LUCY GALT HANGER,
Vice-Director, Eastern Division,
In charge of Registration Papers."

Some lists went later, as I was in receipt of registration papers as late as March 26th. These registrations were not neglected, but where I found either willingness to enter a camp or money pledged for same, lists were made and immediately sent out.

I might say here that the lists to date so far as names are concerned are correct, notwithstanding complaints to the contrary, some writing their State Regents, some to me. In three instances the amounts had not been inserted after the name. These amounts were for less than \$30, the clerical error of typist, as amounts were stated on my copies from the

original papers. In another instance the last name when the complaint arrived I found had been omitted, although the Chapter and town were correct. These are the only corrections I have had to make, although a number of women have sent letters claiming that they never saw or heard of the registration blanks. They stated they had never signed same and were indignant that they had been notified of any such existing pledge. However, in each instance again my lists were correct and their names were verified, the original papers being on file with the War Relief Service Committee. They were notified to this effect.

On March 15th I sent the following letter to State Regents:

"DEAR MADAM STATE REGENT:

"I am sending the outline of a plan which has been suggested for administering the money, and selecting the candidates for the training camps. If you find it feasible you may desire to adopt it for your State. The plan follows:

"She who redeems her pledge names a candidate, thus giving a list from which to choose by lot.

"You probably have noticed in the circular from the National Training School that they found it necessary to increase since last year their fee from \$30 to \$40 for each term of twenty days. I have taken up this point with them (as our Registration Blanks called for \$30) and they tell me they will honor all \$30 pledges redeemed by D. A. R. as per registration blanks.

"The fee for a student who represents her State in the 'Company of the States' will be as stated at the Board meeting, \$96 for full course from April 22nd to May 31st. This includes expenses for forty days (lodging, food, tuition, medical attendance and uniform). Of course other students may be sent for the term of forty days, but only one from a State may be a member of the 'Company of the States.' If any students are sent for the full term of forty days, it will be at this same cost of \$96. The pledges which the National Service School will honor are those of \$30 for a term of twenty days. This twenty-day course is either from April 22nd to May 11th, or from May 12th to May 31st.

"All students are requested to have uniforms for which they send measurements on a 'uniform order' which is sent to them after they are enrolled.

"There are three ways of dividing the training:

"1. \$96 for 40 days includes all expenses (lodging, food, tuition, medical attendance and uniform).

"2. \$40 for 20 days, includes all expenses (lodging, food, tuition, medical attendance and uniform).

"3. \$30 for 20 days, no uniform, but lodging, food, tuition and medical attendance.

"One student you understand to be appointed by the State Regents, her expenses to be met from the pledges. Expenses are to be \$96 plus railroad fare, this student to represent her State in the 'Company of the States.'

"All other D. A. R. students will be formed into squads, these squads into companies, if sufficient D. A. R. students are enrolled, thus making the D. A. R. not only as a 'Company of the States, but the D. A. R. enrollment a prominent feature of this year's training at the National Service School.

With cordial good wishes,

LUCY GALT HANGER,

In charge of Registration Blanks."

Ascertaining from the Treasurer General's office as late as April 2nd, the date covered by the motion of the Board as to when the names and money should be in, that only one thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars (\$1,527) had been received from redeemed pledges toward the training camp, I again conferred with the President General, and the following letter was sent:

"April 5, 1918.

"MY DEAR MADAM STATE REGENT:

"Referring to my letter of March 15th I regret to say that it is necessary for me to somewhat modify the suggestions contained therein.

"The total training camp pledges amounted to \$24,000 and the National Board of Management felt it was reasonable to expect that out of this sum the State Regents would be able to collect promptly at least \$7500, which is approximately the total amount necessary to send a student for the six weeks' term from each of the forty-eight States to form the 'D. A. R. Company of the States,' as suggested by the National Service School.

"The Board, therefore, felt justified in attempting to undertake the 'Company of the States.'

"The failure to promptly redeem pledges and the slowness of returns, however, indicate that we shall not be able to carry out this plan. While, therefore, we shall not be able to carry out the plan approved by the Board, the President General and I both feel that each State which has collected the amount necessary to send a student for the six weeks' term should still have that privilege.

"It is for you as State Regent to decide,

and if you have collected the necessary amount and conclude to appoint such student, her name should be forwarded promptly to me and I will see that it is entered at the National Service School and her camp expenses, \$96, paid by the Treasurer General out of the amount sent in by your State for this purpose.

"Under these circumstances it is, of course, necessary for me to withdraw my suggestion that you consider the naming of the additional students.

"The amounts for any State in excess of that necessary to take care of the expenses of the six weeks' student will be held by the Treasurer General subject to further action by the National Board of Management.

Very sincerely yours,

LUCY GALT HANGER,
Vice-Director, Eastern Division,
In charge of Registration Papers."

It has not been possible to realize the "Company of the States," as you know. Neither the War Relief Service Committee, who brought the suggestion to the Board, nor the National Board of Management, who were willing to undertake the "Company of the States," nor the State Regents, who have coöperated, are to blame. It rests only with the individual who has not redeemed her pledge and the individual who has repudiated her pledge. As I stated before, the papers are on file, supposedly signed by those making the pledges. If these had been redeemed, we could more than have carried out the whole plan.

The following table shows the number of States from which pledges were received; number of pledges registered from each State; the number for which no estimate could be made on account of the indefinite replies, such as "if necessary," "possibly," etc.; the number in which I have estimated, although the replies were somewhat indefinite, estimate being based on wording of same; then follow the number and amount of definite pledges; a total of the estimated and definite pledges; and the amount redeemed to date:

The table shows that pledges were received from 39 States, the total number of pledges being 825. Of these, 649 were definite in character, stating exact amounts, while 176 were more or less indefinite. Of the latter, 104 were so indefinite that I was unable to consider them, while 72 were sufficiently definite to enable me to make estimates as to probable amount. The total of these indefinite pledges is \$1000, while the definite pledges amount to \$19,044.50. This sum, \$19,044.50, represents absolutely definite, signed pledges, which we have every right to believe will be

redeemed. I, for one, cannot believe it possible that any Daughter of the American Revolution will not redeem her pledge when so definitely worded.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Vice-Director, Eastern Division,
In charge of Registration Papers.

The detailed table was not included with the report. Moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *to accept with thanks the report of Mrs. Hanger.*

With the permission of the Board representatives of the District of Columbia Woman's Committee on the Third Liberty Loan presented a request that members of the Board assist at the Liberty Loan booth opposite the White House every day while Congress was in session between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. The appeal met with a hearty response, different State Regents taking charge of the various days of the week with more than enough volunteers from other States to provide all the assistance necessary.

The Chairman of Credential Committee, Mrs. Johnston, asked the Board to pass on a problem which she had no authority to decide. The Cincinnati Chapter was entitled to be represented by their Regent and three delegates; none of the delegates were present, but there were several alternates whose names did not appear on the blank sent in, though the Chapter was entitled to alternates and it was said the proper number of alternates had been elected. The Regent of the Chapter appeared before the Board and explained that she had the full list of alternates duly elected, but that it had not been thought necessary to put them all on the list, as it was supposed at the time the delegates, or those alternates whose names were given, would be able to represent the Chapter, but she would add the rest of the names to the list if given permission to do so by the Board. Moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that the Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter be allowed to add to the Credential blank sent in by her Chapter the names of the alternates who were properly elected before March 1st but not included on the blank.*

Referring to the use of the money from the States for students at the National Service School, it was shown that a statement had been made at the February meeting that all collections would be put in one sum and a girl from each State appointed regardless of whether her particular State had raised the necessary amount, in order that there might be a representative from each State, but inasmuch as it had not been possible to accomplish what had

been desired owing to the lack of time and slow returns from some of the States, and there not being enough money collected to pay for a girl from every State, many of the State Regents felt that the sums they had collected should not be used for some other State which had collected only a small sum or none at all. It was therefore moved by Mrs. Maupin, seconded by Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Minor, and carried, *that the sum collected from each State for training girls be used for the girls appointed by that State.*

The recommendations of the Building and Grounds Committee were then taken up and disposed of as follows: Moved by Mrs. Lane, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to get estimates for Recommendation No. 1 (painting and redecorating of auditorium).*

Moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried, *that the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to provide for enlargement of room for storage of coal.*

The adoption of Recommendation No. 3 (adequate protection for the doors and windows opening on to the north and south porticoes) was moved by Miss Barlow, seconded by Mrs. Clarke, and carried.

Mrs. Johnston moved *that the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to secure estimates for a suitable rail at front entrance and report at June Board meeting.* This was seconded by Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce and carried.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 5 was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh and seconded by Miss Serpell. After considerable discussion as to the various methods of fire protection for windows by the use of the glass now in use in many of the museums and other public buildings, and the assurance by the Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee that no action would be taken until the whole matter had been brought back to the Board with estimates, suggestions, etc., the motion was put and carried for the adequate protection of all windows on the west or exposed side of the building.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 6 (levelling up the tile flooring of the two porticoes) was moved by Mrs. Spencer, seconded by Miss Serpell, and carried.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 7 (that the plot of land lying between Memorial Continental Hall and the building of the Council of National Defense be cleared, graded, and made attractive) was moved by Mrs. Buel, seconded by Mrs. Lane, and carried.

The adoption of Recommendation No. 8 (increase of salary of Superintendent, Mr.

Phillips, from \$100 to \$125 per month) moved by Mrs. Minor, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried.

The request of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (presented in a letter read earlier in the day by Miss Serpell) that the National Society put in repair the building erected by them at Jamestown during the Jamestown Exposition, was taken up. Many of the members being under the impression that the Society had parted with the title of this building to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and had therefore nothing to do with its present condition, it was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that the consideration of this subject be deferred until the June Board meeting pending investigation of records.*

A resolution was presented by Mrs. Painter in regard to the elimination of the German language from the schools which she had brought to present to the Congress and wished to have the endorsement of the Board. After a general discussion on the subject her motion, seconded by Mrs. Maupin, Mrs. Wait, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Hume, Miss Campbell, *that we recommend the American language only shall be taught in the elementary schools, both public and private,* was put and carried.

Mrs. Fletcher, as Chairman of a special committee for an improved class of amusement at the theatres in and around Washington, gave a very interesting report consisting of letters received from those in authority in the District both local and National, and read a letter from one of the Chapters of the Eastern Star offering assistance to bring such better conditions about. Moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Miss Barlow, and carried, *that this report be accepted with thanks.*

In connection with the letter read earlier in the day from the member of a Chapter

which led to her expulsion from the Society, Mrs. Maupin presented a motion, seconded by Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Wait, which after some discussion and suggested changes which were accepted by the maker, was put and carried. *An act of disloyalty against the United States Government by a member of this Society having been presented to the National Board of Management, the Board recommends to Congress the following motion: that any proven act of disloyalty by a Daughter of the American Revolution forfeits her membership and her right to wear or own a D. A. R. insignia and be ordered to return the pin to Treasurer General and receive the price of pin.*

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report, submitting 435 applications for membership, making a total for this meeting of 1235, and moved *that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 435 applicants for membership.* This was seconded by Miss Crowell and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot for the 435 applicants, and the President General declared them elected.

Mrs. Johnston presented a request from some of the clerks on the Credential Committee for permission to be present when the President General opened the Congress, and it was moved by Mrs. Brumbaugh, seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried, *that all clerks in the building be allowed to be present at the Congress during the President General's Address of Welcome.*

The motions as passed were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, on motion, were accepted as the minutes of the meeting, and at 5.32 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1918-1919

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

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(Term of office expires 1921.)

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MRS. CHARLES H. AULL,
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MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,
The Portner Apartments, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH,
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